

## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

### *Circular—Yellow fever and mosquitoes.*

The following circular emphasizing the practical bearings of the mosquito theory of the causation of yellow fever has been prepared for circulation in infected and menaced territory:

*How to prevent yellow fever—No mosquitoes, no yellow fever.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
*Washington, July 31, 1905.*

NOTE.—The measures herein mentioned were recommended by the Army Medical Board of 1900, and have been indorsed by the American Public Health Association and by the First International Sanitary Convention of American Republics. They have also been justified by the experiences and observations of the two working parties of the Yellow Fever Institute of this Bureau in Veracruz, Mexico, and by the commission of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, operating in Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The measures have been tested successfully on a large scale in Habana, Cuba, and during the yellow-fever epidemic at Laredo, Tex., in 1903:

The infection of yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes, and by no other means is the infection spread.

Persons take the disease by being bitten by mosquitoes that have previously bitten a yellow-fever patient.

The mosquitoes to become infected must bite a yellow-fever patient during the first three days of his attack. These first three days, therefore, are the most important time for preventing the access of mosquitoes to a fever patient.

It is often difficult to decide during the first three days whether a patient has yellow fever; hence the necessity in threatened communities of placing a mosquito bar immediately around every patient who has fever of any kind, and for three days at least.

#### FACTS ABOUT SCREENING.

1. The netting used should have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes (at least 18 to 20 meshes to the inch).

2. It is important to screen the windows and doors of the house. It is doubly important to screen the beds of fever patients.

3. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

4. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting or that no mosquitoes have found a lodgment inside.

5. The netting should be well tucked in to keep mosquitoes from entering.

6. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside and not merely driven or shaken out.

7. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the local health officer. Awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar.

#### FACTS BEARING ON MOSQUITO DESTRUCTION.

1. Mosquitoes live in the vicinity in which they breed. They do not often fly a long distance.

2. Mosquitoes breed only in water—usually in artificial collections of fresh water.

3. The young mosquito, or wriggler, lives in water at least seven to twelve days.

4. Although the wrigglers live in water, they must come frequently to the surface to breathe.

5. Coal oil on the surface of the water prevents the wrigglers from breeding.

6. Destroy the breeding places and you will destroy the mosquitoes.

7. Empty the water from all tubs, buckets, cans, flowerpots, and vases once every forty eight hours.

8. Fill or drain all pools, ditches, unfilled postholes, and the like.

9. Change regularly every day all water needed in chicken coops, kennels, etc.

10. Treat with coal oil all standing water which can not be screened or drained (1 ounce of oil will cover 15 square feet of surface). The oil does not affect the water for use if the water is drawn from below.

11. Where oil is applied to standing water it must be distributed evenly over the surface.

12. Put fine wire netting over cisterns, wells, and tanks of water in everyday use.

13. Places in which it is undesirable to put oil, such as watering troughs for stock, lily ponds, and so forth, can be kept free from wrigglers by putting in gold fish or minnows.

14. Clean away all weeds, grass, and bushes about ditches, ponds, and other possible breeding places, since these afford a hiding place for the mosquitoes.

15. Clean up vacant lots and back yards of all cans, tins, bottles, and rubbish.

16. First do away with, or treat, all places where mosquitoes are known to breed, and then begin to work on places where they might breed.

17. Inspect and treat with coal oil gutters, culverts, ditches, man-holes, catching basins, etc., along the roadside. Manhole covers should be screened.

18. Houses should be cleared of mosquitoes by burning 1 pound of insect powder or 2 pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burned.

19. Success in mosquito destruction depends upon the cooperation of the members of the entire community.

20. While the infection of yellow fever is carried by a single species of mosquito (the *Stegomyia*), to insure its destruction it is necessary to destroy all mosquitoes.

In places liable to yellow fever both individuals and communities have an effective method of protecting themselves, as indicated above. Use the mosquito bar at once over all cases of fever until the danger from yellow fever has passed. Destroy all mosquitoes.

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

*Yellow fever in New Orleans, La.*

The total number of cases and deaths officially reported is as follows: Cases, 308; deaths, 59 from July 21 to August 3.

For July 28, 21 new cases, with 3 deaths, were reported. On July 27 and 28, 1,918 houses were inspected and 19 cases investigated. More than 2,000 cisterns and tanks were oiled. On July 29, 29 new cases, with 7 deaths, were reported. Two cases occurred at a focus supposed to be obliterated. Sanitation of the entire city and destruction of infected mosquitoes are being urged.

On July 31 Surgeon White reported 27 new cases with 3 deaths and 2 new foci.

Surgeon Wasdin arrived at Gulfport, Miss., July 26, where a committee of citizens of Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Scranton, and Holly Springs requested the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to institute a patrol of the Gulf and Ship Island Channel, Rigolets Pass, and Chef Menteur inlet, with a view to perfecting the quarantine against New Orleans. Several boats, it was said, would be required for this purpose.

Assistant Surgeon Berry was ordered, July 27, to report to Surgeon White for duty in New Orleans. Pharmacist Morris was assigned to duty under Surgeon Guitéras at the same place.

From Gulfport Surgeon Wasdin reported, July 27, that conditions were good and that Pass Christian was being put in sanitary condition; also that the governor of Mississippi had requested that an inspection of Hattiesburg be made. The inspection was authorized. It will be remembered that Hattiesburg was infected with yellow fever in October, 1898.

In response to a telegram, July 27, from Dr. Heber Jones, president of the Board of Health of Memphis, requesting information relative to the yellow fever situation, a telegram was sent stating that yellow fever had been officially declared present in New Orleans only, but that one case was reported from Tampa, Fla. This case was a refugee from New Orleans. The patient was isolated and screened and was convalescent at the date of the report. Information relative to this case was sent also to Doctor Goldthwaite, health officer at Mobile.

July 28, Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary of the State board of health of Tennessee, was informed that train inspection was in force on all trains leaving New Orleans, and that detention camps had been arranged to cover each line. Acting Assistant Surgeon Watkins, at

Natchez, Miss., was authorized to supervise the local inspection of the two railroads entering that town and of the steamboat landing. This was in response to a letter from Doctor Watkins, stating that sanitary conditions in that locality were unsatisfactory and that the local authorities found difficulty in maintaining strict quarantine against New Orleans.

#### COAST PATROL.

In view of the necessity of protecting the Mississippi coast from the inroads of refugees, Surgeon Eugene Wasdin was directed, July 28, to make his headquarters at Gulfport and to confer with the commanding officer of the revenue-cutter *Winona*, with the object of controlling the observance of the interstate quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department. An efficient patrol of the stretch of coast adjoining the infected district, together with a surveillance of the waterways opening into the adjacent section of the Gulf of Mexico, as contemplated in the interstate regulations and successfully practiced in former epidemics, was recognized as the only practical means of perfecting the safeguards instituted on land and preventing a leak from infected into noninfected territory.

The Bureau was informed July 27, by a telegram from Surgeon Wertenbaker, that the steamer *Mobilia*, from Mobile, Ala., and the schooner *Scirocco*, from Gulfport, Miss., arrived at Habana the same day each with a suspected case of yellow fever aboard. The cases were sent to Las Animas hospital, the passengers to Tricornia, and both vessels were fumigated and quarantined.

One new case of yellow fever from the schooner *Blomidon* and three cases from the steamship *Columbia* were reported July 28, by Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, at the Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island. The same day Assistant Surgeon Spratt, stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, was ordered to proceed immediately to the Gulf Quarantine.

In response to a telegram received July 27 from Dr. Edward Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, asking that officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at fruit ports be required to fumigate the holds of all fruit vessels before loading, and the living quarters just before sailing, a reply was sent July 28 to the effect that the treatment of fruit vessels at infected fruit ports is covered by the Treasury regulations for fruit vessels, and by special letters of instruction to acting assistant surgeons at fruit ports, but that for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes on vessels from New Orleans, as well as on vessels from foreign ports, special instructions had already been cabled to such acting assistant surgeons to disinfect the living compartments and empty holds of all fruit vessels from foreign ports.

Dr. T. Grange Simons, chairman of the State board of health of South Carolina, under date of July 28, requested information relative to precautions taken on trains leaving New Orleans, and was informed that Surgeon White reported train inspectors on all trains out of New Orleans and fumigation of freight cars for destruction of mosquitoes, freight not being fumigated.

From Vicksburg, Miss., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported July 28 that he had attended a meeting of the city council, at which he emphasized the importance of mosquito destruction. He stated that the council would request quarantine against Memphis on account of that city admitting refugees from New Orleans without detention.

From Tampa, Fla., Health Officer Porter confirmed the history of a yellow-fever case in a refugee from New Orleans, previously reported, and stated that all the houses in the vicinity were screened, and that fumigation for destruction of mosquitoes was provided for.

From Memphis Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, informed the Bureau that Memphis had quarantined against New Orleans under the same rules as the service quarantine, and that they would be rigidly enforced.

Chief Quarantine Officer King, at San Juan, P. R., was directed, July 28, to detain all vessels entering Porto Rico from New Orleans.

Surgeon Wasdin reported, July 28, from Lumberton, Miss., a case of yellow fever in the ninth day. Isolation and fumigation were undertaken by State health authorities. On July 31, Surgeon Wasdin reported that all precautionary measures had been perfected at Lumberton and that the general situation was good.

From Shreveport, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported, July 29, that there was no suspicious illness and the city was taking stringent measures against mosquitoes. Doctor Goldberger had been directed, on July 26, to proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., to confer with the local health authorities at those places and make a full investigation of health conditions present in order to determine whether any cases presenting symptoms of yellow fever now exist in those cities. He was also to visit any places in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in which yellow fever was suspected to be present and to conduct a campaign among the medical profession and the laity upon the importance of screening all cases of febrile diseases from access of mosquitoes until positive diagnosis be made and upon methods for the destruction and prevention of the propagation of mosquitoes.

From Gulf quarantine Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reported 11 vessels in quarantine, 7 from New Orleans, and 10 cases of yellow fever in the hospital. Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree reported, July 29, his return to duty at Tampa, Fla., after leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported his arrival at Morgan City, La., July 30. He stated that the health officer denied the existence of anything suspicious. A case observed at Lake Charles appeared to justify another visit, and he proposed returning to that place on the following day.

Dr. J. A. Albright, secretary Tennessee State Board of Health, reported, July 31, that he had completed the system of train inspection for all trains from the South via Memphis to Fulton, Ky., and that the organization from Holly Springs to Fulton and from Corinth to Cairo would be completed August 1. A telegram was received, July 31, from Dr. J. A. Albright, saying that the Tennessee State Board of Health has declared quarantine for protection of all territory in West Tennessee, including Memphis, as well as Hamilton County and Chattanooga in East Tennessee. An inquiry was made as to the earliest possible date the Bureau can lend aid to Tennessee by extending the train-inspection service so as to cover the territory indicated.

From Morgan City, La., Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reported, July 31, a case of yellow fever. The case was traced from Hot Springs, Ark., July 25, via Memphis and Vicksburg, July 25-26; then by way of Burnside and Donaldsonville, Miss., and Thibodaux and Shreveport, La., arriving at Morgan City July 26, and taken sick July 28. Doctor Goldberger was ordered, August 1, to proceed without delay to Hot Springs to investigate as to presence of *Stegomyia* there and to ascertain if the case which developed at Morgan City had come to Hot Springs from New Orleans. Doctor Goldberger reported on the same date that no connection between the Morgan City case and New Orleans had been traced, and referred for further investigation of the case to the route previously indicated.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gray, at Shreveport, La., reported, August 1, a case of yellow fever in detention camp outside of the city limits. The case was well screened and all precautions were taken.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

### *Status and progress of epidemics.*

*Asiatic cholera.*—The cholera reports for the week are limited to a few cases in India. At Calcutta 8 sporadic fatal cases of cholera, all Hindoos except one, a Mohammedan, occurred during the week ending June 17. The board of health states that there was no connection with the shipping or the port.

The Turkish Empire, according to the British delegate on the Ottoman board of health, continues to be free from cholera. It is less certain, says the same authority, whether Persia is equally so. The latest reports indicate that, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary

from interested sources, cholera is still present in Meshed and other places in the Khorassan province. The cases reported in May at Teheran are now said to have been sporadic. June 5 it was reported that some cases of choleriform diarrhea had been observed at Hamadan.

The facts regarding rumored cholera on the British steamship *Decido* in the Mediterranean are of interest. The vessel left Sutherland, Scotland, May 22, and arrived at Antwerp, Belgium, June 3, where a medical visit was made but no sickness discovered. At Alexandria, Egypt, June 26, the vessel was placed under surveillance because one of the cooks aboard manifested symptoms of cholera. The sick man was taken ashore and disinfection was practiced. The steamship left Alexandria June 27, in quarantine for Constantinople, with a bill of health indorsed as follows: "A suspected case of cholera was found June 26 aboard this vessel in the person of a cook. The case is under observation." The result of the investigation, given out after the departure of the vessel, was declared to be negative. The sanitary authorities at Constantinople were advised by telegraph of the result of the bacteriological inquiry.

*Yellow fever.*—From the date of the appearance of the first case of yellow fever at New Orleans, July 21, there have been to August 3, 308 cases and 59 deaths.

Single cases have also been reported during the past few days at Morgan City and Shreveport (isolation camp), La., and at Lumberton and Sumrall, Miss., as well as several cases at the Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island.

Certain points in relation to the railroads entering New Orleans are of interest in connection with the prevalence of yellow fever in that city and the location of isolation camps. In addition to local lines six great railroads have their termini in New Orleans. The Louisville and Nashville enters from the northeast. The Southern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific, coming from the west, run parallel to each other on the bank of the Mississippi and have their termini in Algiers, on the opposite side of the river from New Orleans, along which side of the river the tracks run. The Illinois Central approaches the city from the west, its tracks running across Jefferson County alongside of the tracks of the Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad. Both the Queen and Crescent and the Southern enter New Orleans over the tracks of another line.

The Southern reaches New Orleans on the line of the New Orleans and Northeastern. Slidell, one of the four detention camps with which New Orleans is encircled, is across Lake Pontchartrain, northeast of New Orleans, on the line of the latter railroad, which, before reaching the city, crosses the eastern extension of the lake. It was at first designed to establish a second isolation camp at Kenner, west of New

Orleans, on the confines of Jefferson and St. Charles counties, at the point where the tracks of the Illinois Central and of the Yazoo and Mississippi diverge from each other, but Hanrahan, also on the Illinois Central, was ultimately fixed upon. A third isolation camp is at Avondale, a station of the Texas Pacific, southwest of New Orleans, where the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific tracks run side by side. Waveland, the site selected for the fourth camp, is east of New Orleans on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. To these four camps has been sent the material held for such an emergency in reserve at Fontainebleau, Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

One case of yellow fever was reported at Tampa, Fla., July 28. The patient, an Italian, left New Orleans July 22 by rail and reached Tampa two days later. The attack was mild and the patient recovered speedily. Inasmuch as the patient arrived at Tampa after his infective period, it is deemed probable that the mosquitoes at Tampa were not infected by the case, and the appearance at Tampa of other cases from this source is not apprehended.

In North America outside the United States, according to notifications received during the month of July, yellow fever has been reported in Tehuantepec, Veracruz, Coatzacoalcas, and Tierra Blanca, Mexico; Puerto Cortez, San Pedro, and Choloma, Honduras; Belize, British Honduras; Livingston, Guatemala; and Panama, Colon, La Boca, Corozal, Empire, and Paraiso, Republic of Panama. San Pedro, Honduras, is the only one of these places in which an extensive prevalence is recorded. In the Canal Zone there were 5 cases with 1 death at Colon between July 2 and July 8, and 11 cases with 7 deaths at Panama from June 29 to July 15. The number of cases from week to week have been previously noted in this summary. In South America reports received since July 1 show the continued presence of disease in Maracaibo, Venezuela; Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Rio Janeiro, the latest reports indicating 85 cases with 11 deaths between May 27 and June 11 at Rio Janeiro.

July reports from outside the Western Hemisphere do not indicate the presence of yellow fever elsewhere than in Senegal, Africa (1 death May 31 at Goree-Dakar), and Santa Cruz de Teneriffe (1 case the latter part of June in quarantine aboard a steamship from Colon and way ports).

*Bubonic plague.*—In Egypt the latest reports indicate plague in 4 provinces outside of Alexandria and Port Said. In Alexandria there were 8 cases, with 6 deaths, between June 22 and 29. Some of the cases were attended to in hospital, others were found dead in their houses. One simple bubonic case was an agent of police. At Port Said there was 1 death from plague outside the hospital June 25. At Damanhoor, capital of the Behera prefecture, at a railroad junction 38



miles from Alexandria, there were 9 cases of plague, with 7 deaths, between June 23 and 28. In the provinces of Menoofeeyeh, Ghar-beeyeh, and Galyoobeeyeh there have recently been a few cases. In all Egypt there were 103 cases of plague reported from the beginning of the calendar year to June 24. During the corresponding period last year there were 647 cases.

The American consul-general at Barcelona, Spain, under date of July 12, says that the newspaper reports of cases of bubonic plague at that port have been officially declared false. The mayor and other local authorities deny that any such malady exists there.

According to information received July 24 through the State Department, the quarantine against ports of the Republic of Panama by the Costa Rican Government has been removed.

It now appears that plague-infected rats were found at Hamburg May 26 and 27, aboard the British steamship *Hylas*, from which, on her arrival at Middlesborough, England, the patient who died of plague at Manchester June 12 disembarked and went home by rail. The rats, two in number, were found in the process of discharging the cargo, which came from Buenos Ayres. The rats were examined at the Institute of Hygiene. The steamship arrived at Hamburg May 23 with "all well." The disease did not develop in the man who died at Manchester until the day after he left the ship at Middlesborough. In addition to the plague rats, about 200 other rats were caught on the ship at Hamburg. No live rats were found aboard after the cargo had been completely discharged. The whole interior of the vessel was cleaned and disinfected prior to her departure for England.

The master of the vessel stated on arrival in the river Lees that there had been no sickness or complaint of feeling ill since the vessel left Germany. Nevertheless the port medical officer informed himself of the destination of all persons from the vessel and sent advices to the authorities of the localities to which they proceeded. Thus all were kept under observation and the Manchester case was detected. Owing to the circumstances stated, there is good ground to hope that no further cases will develop at Manchester, the chief English market for the cotton trade, located in the most populous district, where about 700 industries are carried on, among which the manufacture of woolen, silk, and machinery lead.

*Quarantine regulations.*—By a circular dated May 24, 1905, the importation of rags, used clothing, soiled linen, bedding, blankets, mattresses, and like effects from Turkey, Montenegro, Servia, and Bessarabia is prohibited. Vessels arriving at Austrian ports with such articles aboard are sent to a lazaretto in order to be cleansed and disinfected, prior to being admitted to free pratique. All vessels proceeding from ports on the Danube, from Turkey, and from Russian ports on the Black Sea, are subject to medical inspection at Austrian ports.

The maritime authorities at Trieste, Austria, have issued a circular, dated June 29, repealing the preceding circular of November 25, 1904.

A decision dated June 19, of the Turkish sanitary board, repeals the plague regulations against arrivals from Aden. Vessels, however, proceeding from Aden are still subject to inspection at Turkish ports. A Turkish ordinance, dated June 24, orders 48 hours' quarantine with appropriate measures of disinfection and rat destruction against arrivals from Alexandria, Egypt.

Plague quarantine regulations have been put in force in Austria, under date of June 27, against arrivals from the Straits Settlements.

#### GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

*Study of sanitation and tropical diseases in India.*—A scheme has been approved by the government of India for the provision of more adequate means for the scientific study of the diseases peculiar to that country. When the new plan is developed it will probably no longer be necessary for officers to go from India to Europe to study the bacteriology and parasitology of tropical diseases, and it is expected that workers from other countries will seek Indian laboratories to avail themselves of the unrivaled material for study which the diseases of India afford. It is contemplated establishing a central research institute at Kasauli and a laboratory for scientific medical and sanitary work at the headquarters of each provincial government.

The functions of the central laboratory will be original research, the preparation of curative sera for the diseases of man, and the training of scientific workers. The functions of the provincial laboratories will be primarily the provision of expert assistance for the provincial, medical, and sanitary officers, but the superintendents of these laboratories will be encouraged, as far as opportunities go, to prosecute original research. Most of the provincial laboratories are already in existence, though some of them are at present undertaking work which will be carried on elsewhere when the general scheme is mature.

*Fumigation in tuberculosis.*—The Kansas State board of health, according to its bulletin for July, has ordered that hereafter county health officers require the fumigation of every house in which there has been a death from tuberculosis in the same manner as in event of smallpox. The opinion is expressed that there can be no doubt that a second or third case of phthisis in the same family has often occurred from neglect of this precaution.

## UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Report from Nome, Alaska—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Derbyshire reports, July 11, as follows:

Since receipt of telegram to deputy collector of customs instructing him to nominate a physician to inspect vessels from foreign ports, and any vessel suspected of having on board any quarantinable diseases, I have inspected 7 vessels arriving from foreign ports.

These vessels are whalers and freight boats without passengers, mostly from British Columbian ports, loaded with coal, and of very little danger to this port from a quarantine view point.

When the order reached here, June 5, abolishing quarantine, the city became very much exercised and began a concerted action to have it reinstated. I explained to the city council that the service was thoroughly posted as to health conditions throughout the world, and that, if occasion demanded, quarantine would no doubt be reestablished.

It was contended that passengers from all parts of the world congregate at Seattle and San Francisco for passage to Nome, and while they might show no signs of disease there the long voyage might develop contagious disease, and that without inspection here the city was in danger at any time.

Pending replies to telegrams to the Department, I was requested to continue inspection of all vessels at expense of the city, and am so doing at present time, excepting those from foreign ports, which is charged to the Service.

It is understood that should I find any quarantinable disease aboard any vessel the Service will take charge of same.

*Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Health conditions good.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 23, as follows:

This city is almost free of sickness of any kind.

*Reports from Gulf quarantine—Yellow fever on steamship Columbia and schooner Blomidon from Colon.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports, July 23, 27, and 28, as follows:

Confirming my telegram of the 22d instant, as follows: "Schooner *Blomidon*, fifteen days from Colon for Pascagoula; 8 crew; 1 death at arrival in quarantine yesterday. Autopsy confirms yellow fever possibly. There are also 3 cases convalescent malaria on board and 1 undoubted yellow fever in isolation. Letter follows," it is probable, owing to preliminary sulphurization prior to the departure of the vessel, that no additional cases will develop. The case reported as having died on entry into quarantine, and upon which a necropsy was made, was probably convalescent, death having occurred during a relapse brought on by dietetic indiscretion. The second case was in the ninth day of the disease, with moderate icterus, gastric irritability, and 10 per cent albumin, and will probably recover. All protective measures were, of course, observed in this instance.

JULY 27, 1905.

Confirming my telegram of the 24th instant, as follows: "Steamer *Columbia*, 18 crew, 8 days from Colon and Bocas via Mobile quarantine with 4 cases yellow fever, arrived at quarantine to-day. Letter follows," I have the honor to state that the vessel was remanded to this station from the Mobile quarantine with 4 cases of yellow fever, all showing moderate albuminuria, slight icterus, and some gastric irritability. These cases are of a mild type and should recover.

The 3 additional cases referred to in my telegram of even date: "One new case yellow fever, schooner *Blomidon*; 3 new cases yellow fever steamship *Columbia*. Letter follows," developed their initial symptoms last evening or twenty-four hours after completion of sulphurization. These cases are undoubtedly yellow fever, my provisional diagnosis being confirmed upon my visit to the hospital this evening. In these last cases is included the captain of the *Columbia* who is seriously ill. I doubt whether he will recover.

After the removal of these patients the steamship was again sulphurized and will be detained six days from the time of starting the last fumigation.

JULY 28, 1905.

Confirming my telegram of the 27th instant: "One new case yellow fever schooner *Blomidon*, 3 new cases yellow fever steamship *Columbia*. Letter follows," I have the honor to report the development of an additional case of yellow fever on the schooner *Blomidon*, at quarantine. I consider this case a possible relapse from overexertion or overexposure following a mild attack of fever on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days out from Colon. This vessel was again sulphured, though *Stegomyia* were absent, and will be detained for six days following completion of this disinfection, unless otherwise ordered.

*Report from Vicksburg, Miss.—Meeting of mayor and health officers to consider mosquito destruction—Stegomyia.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 28, as follows:

Immediately after arriving this morning I called on the mayor and the local and State health officer, and was invited by the former to attend a meeting of the city council.

On invitation of the mayor I addressed the council, paying particular attention to the rôle of the mosquito in the conveyance and spread of yellow fever, sketching briefly the life history of the mosquito and directing attention to the means of destroying the insect.

After the meeting I visited with Acting Assistant Surgeon Hicks several parts of the city and inspected several premises. I had no difficulty in finding the *Stegomyia fasciata* in the larval and pupal stages. I feel, therefore, that the city is ripe for an epidemic should a case of yellow fever find its way into it.

In this connection I desire to report finding *Anopheles* larvæ breeding in a collection of muddied rain water in a barrel adjoining the one in which the *Stegomyia fasciata* had found a home. I am under the impression that this is a unique observation, at least so far as this country is concerned.

The mayor and health officers assured me that no case of yellow fever had as yet appeared and that it was their earnest intention to report cases immediately should, unfortunately, any appear.

A general cleaning up is in progress, but, unfortunately, but little if any attention has as yet been given to the destruction of mosquitoes and their breeding places.

*Inspection of laborers for Panama at New York.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder reports, July 21, as follows:

In compliance with your telegraphic instructions of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that I reported at the Panama Railway Steamship pier at 9 a. m. yesterday for the purpose of inspecting 100 laborers. After considerable delay only 21 laborers appeared. These were inspected and all passed. I learned later, however, that all of them refused finally to sail.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

*Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 22, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains .....	206
Persons held .....	0

*Inspection at El Paso, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended July 22, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 146; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 73; inspection Japanese, 6; inspection Syrians, 2; detention of passenger from Veracruz, being only three and one-half days out from city, where case of yellow fever has been reported; detention of Syrian for observation, symptoms indicating that he had trachoma; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 475 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and children, 5.

*Inspection at Laredo, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended July 22, 1905: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 644; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 59; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 14.

July 16, 1 person three days out from Tampico, Mexico, refused entry by State quarantine inspector.

July 21, 1 person (alien) two days out from Veracruz, Mexico, refused entry until completing the required period from an infected port.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including diphtheria 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 38, including diphtheria 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including enteric fever 1, and 18 from tuberculosis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Three months ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 141, including enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
*Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1905.*

*Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 23	Indore.....	Liverpool.....	1
24	Waveleta.....	Huelva.....	1
24	Frankfurt <sup>a</sup> .....	Bremen.....	1
25	Lovstakken <sup>a</sup> .....	Daiquiri.....	5
25	Solveig <sup>a</sup> .....	Shields.....	2
26	Chemnitz.....	Bremen.....	808
27	Barnstable <sup>a</sup> .....	Port Antonio.....	1
27	Solveig <sup>a</sup> .....	Shields.....	1
27	Orthia.....	Glasgow.....	1
	Total.....		816

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

*Reports of immigration at Boston.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Boston, Mass., July 22, 1905.*

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, July 22, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 17	Admiral Farragut.....	Port Antonio.....	4
17	Caledonian.....	Manchester.....	1
17	Limon.....	Limon.....	3
17	Devonian.....	Liverpool.....	1
17	Corean.....	Glasgow.....	108
	Total.....		117

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Boston, Mass., July 29, 1905.

*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, July 29, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 24	Admiral Dewey .....	Port Morant .....	5
24	Abessinia .....	Hamburg .....	1
25	Chelston .....	Colombian coast .....	1
25	Sachem .....	Liverpool .....	3
25	Canadian .....	do .....	8
27	Lillie .....	Puerto Plata .....	1
27	Ivernia .....	Liverpool .....	733
	Total .....		752

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Key West.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Key West, Fla., July 23, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 16	Gussie .....	Habana .....	23
18	Miami .....	do .....	29
19	Sea Gull .....	Bonacca .....	2
20	Mascotte .....	Habana .....	30
22	Miami .....	do .....	55
	Total .....		139

JULIUS OTTO,  
*Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

*Report of immigration at New York.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, July 24, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 16	Etruria .....	Liverpool .....	362
16	Philadelphia .....	Southampton .....	417
16	Cearense .....	Barbados .....	17
16	Numidian .....	Glasgow .....	43
16	La Bretagne .....	Havre .....	449
17	Furnessia .....	Glasgow .....	326
17	Germania .....	Marseille and Naples .....	686
17	Eveline .....	Montevideo .....	2
18	Morro Castle .....	Habana .....	10
18	Grosser Kurfurst .....	Bremen .....	751
18	Giulia .....	Trieste and Palermo .....	690
18	Kroonland .....	Antwerp .....	958
20	Konig Albert .....	Genoa and Naples .....	797
20	Armenia .....	Hamburg .....	679
20	Stolia .....	Naples .....	634
20	La Lorraine .....	Havre .....	2

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905—Continued.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
20	British Princess <sup>a</sup> .....	Antwerp .....	3
20	Lady Armstrong <sup>a</sup> .....	Tyne .....	5
21	Konig Albert.....	Genoa and Naples.....	1
21	Esperanza.....	Habana .....	13
21	Baltic .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	513
21	Carpathia .....	do .....	294
21	Rhaetia .....	Hamburg.....	677
22	Konig Albert.....	Genoa and Naples.....	2
22	Cretic .....	Genoa and Palermo.....	1,069
22	Campania .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	412
22	La Lorraine .....	Havre.....	615
22	Framfield .....	Veracruz .....	2
22	Oscar II .....	Copenhagen.....	1
22	Arkansas .....	do .....	2
	Total .....		10,432

<sup>a</sup> Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1905.

*Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 16	Buckman .....	Port Antonio .....	0
18	Carthaginian.....	Glasgow and St. John.....	3
17	Haverford.....	Queenstown and Liverpool .....	426
	Total .....		429

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at San Juan.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
San Juan, P. R., July 24, 1905.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 22, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 17	Julia .....	Habana, Gibara, Baracoa, and San Pedro Macoris.....	8
18	Dawn .....	St. Thomas .....	28
19	Quebec.....	Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata, and Sanchez.....	38
22	Manuel Calvo .....	Colon, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira.....	21
16	Julia <sup>a</sup> .....	Habana, Santiago, Santo Domingo, and San Pedro Macoris.....	34
17	St. Domingue <sup>a</sup> .....	Santo Domingo.....	2
16	Julia <sup>b</sup> .....	Habana .....	5
17	St. Domingue <sup>b</sup> .....	Santo Domingo.....	5
	Total .....		113

<sup>a</sup> Ponce.

<sup>b</sup> Mayaguez.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*



*Inspection of immigrants.*

## MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immi- grants in- spected.	Number of immi- grants passed.	Number of immi- grants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
	1905.					
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	June.....	393	380	13	7	
Manila, P. I. ....	May .....	97	91	6	6	
Newport News, Va.....	July.....	13	13	0	0	

*Reports from national quarantine*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
1	Alexandria, Va .....	July 29			
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....	July 8			
		July 15			
		July 22			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda .....	do			
5	Puntarasa .....	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va. ....	July 27	Br. ss. Sarstoon .....	July 28	Belize .....
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....	July 21			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla. ....	July 15			
10	Columbia River, Oreg ..	do			
		July 22			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla..	July 29			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Eastport, Me .....	July 27			
14	Eureka, Cal .....	July 22			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash. ....	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss. ....	July 22	Am. schr. Starke .....	July 20	Veracruz .....
			Br. schr. Blomidon .....	July 21	Colon .....
			Am. schr. Marian .....	do	Progreso .....
17	Ketchikan, Alaska .....	do			
18	Key West, Fla .....	July 29	Br. s. s. Premier .....	July 26	Belize .....
			Br. s. s. Whitehall .....	do	do
19	Los Angeles, Cal .....	July 22			
20	Newbern, N. C. ....	do			
21	Nome, Alaska .....	do			
22	Panama, Panama .....	July 29			
23	Pascagoula, Miss. ....	do			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J .....	do			
25	Port Angeles, Cal .....	July 22			
26	Port Inglis, Fla .....	do			
27	Portland, Me .....	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash ..	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del .....	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass .....	do			
		July 29			
31	West Pass .....	July 22			
		July 29			
32	St. Johns River, Fla. ....	July 22			
		July 29			
33	San Diego, Cal .....	July 22	U. S. S. Bennington .....	July 19	Honolulu .....

## and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				do.....	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
				do.....	1
				1 steamship spoken and passed.	1
4				No transactions.....	
5				No report.....	
6				1 vessel spoken and passed	2
7	Newport News	Fumigated		2 cases malaria on Sp. ss. Madrileno, from Mobile.	5
8					1
9				No report.....	
10				Examination.....	1
				do.....	1
11				No report.....	
12					3
13					30
14				No transactions.....	
15				do.....	
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.			3
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected	July 22	2 cases yellow fever, 3 malarial fever.	
17					
18	Key West	Fumigated to kill mosquitoes. Held to complete 5 days.	July 27	No transactions. Crews recruited in Jamaica. Very infrequent communication with shore at Belize.	10
	do	do	do	do	
19				No report.....	
20				No transactions.....	
21				No report.....	
22				do.....	
23				2 vessels spoken and passed	1
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				No transactions.....	
27				No report.....	
28				Glandular examination, Br. ss. Epsom from Yokahama, Br. ss. Dumbarton from Shimonoseki, Peruvian schr. Corona from Buenaventura, Am. schr. Crescent from Niuchwang, and Am. ss. Minnesota from Hongkong, and Jap. ss. Iyomaru from Nagasaki.	8
29				Glandular examination Am. bk. Foong Suey, from Hilo, and Br. ss. Cambrian King, from Montevideo.	23
30				No report.....	
				do.....	
31				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
32				1 vessel spoken and passed: 4 vessels passed without inspection.	3
				5 vessels passed without inspection.	1
33	San Diego	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	July 19	Blown up by explosion of boilers and magazines, July 21. Most of crew killed or wounded.	3

## Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
34	UNITED STATES—Continued. San Francisco, Cal.....	July 22	Am. ss. Acapulco ..... Br. ss. Condor .....	July 17 .....do.....	Ancon ..... Guayaquil.....
35	San Pedro, Cal.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	.....do.....	Br. ss. August Belmont...  Nor. bk. Magellen..... Br. ss. Elswick Park.....  Br. ss. Navigator .....	July 16  July 17 .....do.....  July 22	Tampico .....  Rio de Janeiro.... Veracruz.....  Liverpool via Central American and Cuban ports.
38	Savannah, Ga.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Sitka, Alaska.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
40	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Southbend, Wash.....	July 15 July 22	.....	.....	.....
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Washington, N. C.....	July 29	.....	.....	.....
44	HAWAII:	July 8	.....	.....	.....
45	Hilo.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
46	Honolulu.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Kahului.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Kihei.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
49	Koloa.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Lahaina.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
51	Mahukona.....	July 8	.....	.....	.....
52	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:	June 24	.....	.....	.....
53	Cebu.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Iloilo.....	June 17	.....	.....	.....
55	Jolo.....	June 24	.....	.....	.....
56	Manila.....	June 17	.....	.....	.....
57	Zamboanga.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
58	PORTO RICO:	July 15	.....	.....	.....
59	Ponce.....	July 22	Sp. ss. Manuel Calvo.....	July 21	Habana.....
60	San Juan.....	July 15	Ss. Caracas..... U. S. S. Yankee.....	July 12 July 14	Puerto Cabello ... Monte Cristi.....
61	Subports—	July 22	Ger. ss. Hispania..... Sp. ss. Manuel Calvo.....	.....do..... July 22	Trinidad..... Habana.....
62	Aguadilla.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
63	Arecibo.....	July 22	Ger. ss. Hispania.....	July 15	Carupano.....
64	Arroyo.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
65	Fajardo.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....
66	Humacao.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....
67	Mayaguez.....	July 22	.....	.....	.....

## and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34	San Francisco	Fumigated	July 19	Discharging cargo under guard. Came via South American ports.	11
	do	Held		Glandular examination Br. ss. Coptic from Hongkong and Br. ss. Dakotah from Shanghai. 1 case malaria on Am. ss. City of Panama from Ancon. Temperature of all taken. Temperature taken Am. ss. Nebraskan from Honolulu. Part of cargo detained. 2 vessels boarded and passed.	
35				No report	
36				do	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	July 18		2
	do	Fumigated	July 21		
	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	July 19		
	do	Held for fumigation			
38				1 vessel spoken and passed	2
39				No report	
40				No transactions	
41				do	
				do	
42					1
43				No report	
44				No report	
45				do	
46				do	
47				do	
48				do	
49				do	
50				do	
51				No report	
52				do	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56	Genoa	Held in quarantine	July 21	No passengers, no cargo for Ponce. Took cargo and passengers in quarantine under guard.	1 3
57	New York	Held	July 12		
	Monte Cristi	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 14		
	St. Thomas	Held	do		
	Barcelona	do	July 22		4
58				No transactions	1
59	Arecibo	Held in quarantine	July 15	No transactions	
60				do	
61				do	2
62				No transactions	
63				do	
				do	2

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*Reports from State and*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	July 29			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	July 12			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	July 29			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 15			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	do			
		July 22			
11	New Orleans, La.....	July 29			
12	Newport News, Va.....	do			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

*municipal quarantine stations.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					2
5				No report	
6				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9				do.	
10					1
					1
11				No report	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do.	
20				do.	

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 4, 1905.*

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-22.....	6		
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		2		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Denver County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Dolores County.....	do.....	1		
Eagle County.....	do.....	8		
Lake County.....	do.....	2		
La Plata County.....	do.....	11		
Larimer County.....	do.....	20		
Mesa County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		46		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		84		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 1-22.....	10		
Total for District.....		10		
Total for District, same period, 1904.....		1	4	
<b>Florida:</b>				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-8.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		45	2	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 24-July 29..	57	6	
Danville.....	June 17-July 10..	5		
Total for State.....		62	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		60		
<b>Indiana:</b>				
South Bend.....	June 17-July 22..	9	4	
Total for State.....		9	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....				
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Davenport.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		28		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Allen County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Anderson County.....	do.....	1		
Atchison County.....	do.....	3		
Barton County.....	do.....	1		
Bourbon County.....	do.....	2		
Cherokee County.....	do.....	17		
Clay County.....	do.....	1		
Crawford County.....	do.....	5		
Doniphan County.....	do.....	5		
Douglas County.....	do.....	1	1	
Ellis County.....	do.....	16		
Ellsworth County.....	do.....	4		
Geary County.....	do.....	9		
Greenwood County.....	do.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	4	1	
Johnson County.....	do.....	6		
Leavenworth County.....	do.....	3		



*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>				
Lyon County .....	June 1-30 .....	17		
Marion County .....	do .....	1		
McPherson County .....	do .....	8		
Miami County .....	do .....	19		
Montgomery County .....	do .....	2		
Nemaha County .....	do .....	5		
Ness County .....	do .....	4		
Osborne County .....	do .....	6		
Pottawatomie County .....	do .....	3		
Republic County .....	do .....	1		
Reno County .....	do .....	2		
Saline County .....	do .....	3		
Sedgwick County .....	do .....	15		
Shawnee County .....	do .....	3		
Stafford County .....	do .....	1		
Sumner County .....	do .....	2		
Trego County .....	do .....	8		
Washington County .....	do .....	38		
Woodson County .....	do .....	7		
Wyandotte County .....	do .....	2		
Total for State .....		219	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans .....	June 17-July 15..	17		
Total for State .....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		16		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Lowell .....	June 24-July 8...	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Grand Rapids .....	June 17-July 22..	51	7	
Ogemaw County .....	June 1-30 .....		1	
Total for State .....		51	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		8		
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Anoka County .....	June 19-July 17..	5		
Benton County .....	June 19-26 .....	5		
Blue Earth County .....	June 12-17 .....	5		
Carver County .....	June 12-July 10..	2		
Clay County .....	July 10-17 .....	2		
Hennepin County .....	June 12-July 24..	24		
Lac qui Parle County .....	June 26-July 3...	1		
Lyon County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
McLeod County .....	June 12-July 10..	6		
Marshall County .....	June 12-July 10..	4		
Meeker County .....	June 12-July 17..	31		
Morrison County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Meeker County .....	June 12-July 10..	26		
Morrison County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Mower County .....	June 19-26 .....	1		
Ottertail County .....	June 12-July 10..	26		
Pine County .....	June 26-July 24..	8		
Polk County .....	July 17-24 .....	1		
Ramsey County .....	July 17-24 .....	1		
Red Lake County .....	June 19-26 .....	1		
St. Louis County .....	June 12-July 17..	9		
Sibley County .....	June 12-July 3...	3		
Stearns County .....	June 19-July 24..	61		
Steele County .....	June 12-26 .....	4		
Todd County .....	June 12-26 .....	7		
Wadena County .....	June 12-26 .....	12		
Wright County .....	June 12-26 .....	1		
Total for State .....		225		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		117		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Joseph.....	July 15-22.....	1		
St. Louis.....	June 17-July 1...	3	1	
Total for State.....		4	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		25		
<b>Montana:</b>				
Carbon County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Deerlodge County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Flathead County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Madison County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Park County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Silverbow County (Butte in- cluded).....	May 1-June 30...	3		
Valley County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Yellowstone County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		13		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	July 1-8.....	1		
South Omaha.....	July 14.....	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Franklin.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Nashua.....	July 23-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
<b>New York:</b>				
New York.....	June 24-July 1...	1		
Rome.....	July 1-8.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10	4	
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Foster County.....	May 1-31.....	8		
Lamoure County.....	May 1-31.....	12		
McHenry County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Ramsey County.....	May 1-31.....	12		
Steele County.....	May 1-31.....	8		
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Ward County.....	May 1-31.....	5	2	
Wells County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-July 28..	16		
Toledo.....	June 17-July 22..	9		
Total for State.....		25		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		23	3	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Altoona.....	July 8-22.....	12		
York.....	July 1-15.....	2		
Total for State.....		14		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		24	2	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>South Carolina:</b>				
Greenville County .....	June 17-July 1...	2	1	
Total for State .....		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Memphis.....	July 1-15 .....	3		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20	1	
<b>Utah, 14 localities.....</b>	May 1-31 .....	87		
Total for State .....		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		5		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Seattle.....	July 1-8 .....	1		
Adams County.....	June 1-30 .....	6		
Asotin County.....	do .....	4		
Chehalis County.....	do .....	5		
Chelan County.....	do .....	4		
Clarke County.....	do .....	8		
Columbia County.....	do .....	3	2	
Kittitas County.....	do .....	5		
Lewis County.....	do .....	8		
Pierce County.....	do .....	2		
Total for State .....		44	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		66	5	
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Appleton.....	June 17-July 22...	9		
La Crosse.....	do .....	4		
Milwaukee.....	do .....	43	1	
Total for State .....		56	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		26		
Grand total .....		972	27	
Grand total, same period, 1904		901	22	

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 4, 1905.*

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California, general.....</b>	May 1-30 .....		11	
Los Angeles.....	June 1-30 .....		1	
San Francisco .....	July 1-8 .....		1	
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
Bridgeport.....	May 1-31 .....		4	
<b>Delaware:</b>				
Wilmington.....	July 1-15 .....		2	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	July 22-29 .....		1	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston .....	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905.	153	128	
Brockton .....	June 17-July 1....	1		
Lawrence.....	June 24-July 15....	1	2	
Lowell .....	July 1-8 .....		1	
Medford .....	Apr. 7-July 10....	2	1	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Grand Rapids.....	June 24-July 1....	1	1	
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Jersey City.....	June 18-July 9....		6	
Newark.....	July 1-22 .....	12	10	

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Rochester.....	June 23-30.....	1	1	
Troy.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-July 28...	10	7	
Cleveland.....	June 23-July 28...	3	12	
Mansfield.....	July 15-22.....	1	1	
Springfield.....	July 7-14.....	1	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	July 1-22.....	1	4	
York.....	July 2-9.....	1		
Rhode Island:				
Newport.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Providence.....	June 24-July 29...	3	5	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Apr. 1-June 30...		4	
Grand total.....		192	205	

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to August 4, 1905.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile Bay quarantine.....	July 24.....	4		On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel remanded to Gulf quarantine.
Florida:				
Tampa.....	July 28.....	1		
Louisiana:				
Morgan City.....	July 3.....	1		
Shreveport.....	Aug. 1.....	1		
New Orleans.....	July 21-Aug. 3...	308	59	In detention camp.
Mississippi:				
Gulf Quarantine.....	July 22-Aug. 3...	14	1	
Lumberton.....	July 28.....	1		
Sumrall.....	Aug. 2.....	1		

*Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.*

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Allegheny, Pa.....	July 29	129,896	42	3						3		1
Altoona, Pa.....	do	38,973	22	1						1		
Appleton, Wis.....	July 22	15,085	4									
Auburn, N. Y.....	do	30,345	12									1
Baltimore, Md.....	July 29	508,957	253	34						3		2
Bayonne, N. J.....	do	32,722										
Biddeford, Me.....	do	16,145	9									
Boston, Mass.....	Apr. 8	560,892						7				
Do.....	Apr. 15	560,892						5				
Do.....	Apr. 22	560,892						7				
Do.....	Apr. 29	560,892						8				
Do.....	May 6	560,892						4				
Do.....	May 13	560,892						3				
Do.....	May 20	560,892						5				
Do.....	May 27	560,892						5				
Do.....	June 3	560,892						6				
Do.....	June 10	560,892						5				
Do.....	June 17	560,892						6				

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Boston, Mass.....	June 24	560,892	....					5						
Do .....	July 1	560,892	....					5						
Do .....	July 8	560,892	....					5						
Do .....	July 15	560,892	....					2						
Do .....	July 22	560,892	....											
Do .....	July 29	560,892	....					1						1
Brockton, Mass.....	July 15	40,063	12	248	24					3				
Do .....	July 22	40,063	12	3						1				
Butte, Mont.....	July 23	30,470	9											
Cambridge, Mass.....	July 22	91,886	28	1										
Camden, N. J.....	July 29	75,935	22											
Camden, S. C.....	July 22	2,441	3											
Charleston, S. C.....	do .....	55,807	36	5						2				
Chelsea, Mass.....	do .....	34,072	14											
Chicago, Ill.....	do .....	1,698,575	627	73		1				7		1	1	5
Do .....	July 29	1,698,575	518	65						5		2	7	12
Chicopee, Mass.....	do .....	19,167	8											
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 28	325,902	119	17						1	2			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do .....	381,766	147	13				4		2		1	1	1
Clinton, Mass.....	July 29	13,667	2											
Covington, Ky.....	do .....	42,938	8	1						1				
Danville, Ill.....	do .....	16,354	3											
Dayton, Ohio.....	July 22	85,333	28	4										
Do .....	July 29	85,333	23	3						1				1
Detroit, Mich.....	July 22	285,704	151									2		
Do .....	July 29	285,704	107									1		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	July 22	11,616	5											
Elizabeth, N. J.....	July 1	52,130	22	1										
Do .....	July 8	52,130	32	1								1		
Do .....	July 15	52,130	21	1								1		
Do .....	July 22	52,130	36	2								1		1
Elmira, N. Y.....	do .....	35,672	9							1				
Do .....	July 29	35,672	4											
Everett, Mass.....	July 22	24,336	8							1				
Fall River, Mass.....	July 29	104,863	58	4						1				1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	July 22	31,531	13	3										
Galesburg, Ill.....	do .....	18,607	3											
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do .....	28,429	21	2										
Jersey City, N. J.....	July 23	206,433	130	10						1		2		
Johnstown, Pa.....	July 29	35,936	14	1						1		1		
La Crosse, Wis.....	July 22	26,895	11	2						1				
Lawrence, Mass.....	do .....	62,559	40											
Lexington, Ky.....	do .....	26,369	3											
Lebanon, Pa.....	do .....	17,628	8											
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do .....	102,479	54	12										

[illegible]

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### *Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.*

Acting Consular Agent Mallett reports, June 9, as follows:

Steamship *Pannonia* sailed July 6 for New York. Inspected and passed 828 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection, 25; inspected and labeled 840 small and 34 large pieces of baggage, and disinfected 28 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

### BRAZIL.

#### *Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Sanitary conditions in Argentina.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 20, 29, July 4, as follows:

During the week ended the 18th instant the following vessels were inspected by myself shortly before departure, and were issued bills of health by this consulate-general. On the 11th instant the British steamship *Tintoretto*, for New York, with a small cargo of coffee, 7 first-class and 25 steerage passengers from Santos, and with 7 first-class and 8 steerage from this port and the River Plate region. The River Plate passengers went on board the *Tintoretto* at this port, being transferred directly from the French liner to the *Tintoretto*. There was no change in the personnel of the vessel itself. On the 12th instant the British steamship *Pandosia*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers of any class, and 1 new member of the crew signed on here.

No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period under consideration.

#### *Bubonic plague on vessels from infected ports arriving in England.*

Dispatches of date of the 17th instant report that on arrival at Plymouth the steamship *Arabia*, from Bombay, reported that during the trip home there were 3 cases of plague, of which number 1 proved fatal, and also that there was 1 death from this cause on a steamer arriving at Manchester, sailing from Buenos Ayres.

#### *Bubonic plague in Chile.*

A delayed dispatch from Santiago states that on the 9th instant plague appeared in Junin, and one of the 17th instant from Antofagasta states that a suspected case occurred there that day.

Another dispatch of same date from Santiago says that a bill to make vaccination compulsory will be shortly introduced into the Congress of that country.

*Statistics of Buenos Ayres for month of May, 1905.*

According to reports received in this office, during the month of May, 1905, there were, in the city of Buenos Ayres, with a population of about 900,000 persons, 1,342 deaths.

*Variola in Montevideo, Uruguay.*

A dispatch of date of the 15th instant states that there has been a very considerable recrudescence of variola.

*Bubonic plague and variola in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*

A letter received here a few days ago states that in Rio Grande bubonic plague and variola have joined in a fatal alliance and have camped upon the city, causing daily deaths of those who can be ill spared and also much pain and sorrow.

The epidemic of variola here is also much increased of late. No figures are given.

In Pelotas, in the same State, there is also an epidemic of considerable severity of enteric fever, for which as yet no cause has been discovered. In the same city there is also an epidemic of dysentery, which, it is claimed by many, is due to the filthy condition of the streets of that place.

*One case of yellow fever in São Paulo, São Paulo.*

One case of yellow fever occurred in this city on the 15th instant in the person of an engineer and the director of the North East Railroad of Brazil, who had just arrived in São Paulo after a visit to this city, where he received the infection. The treatment with antiophidic serum was used in his case, and apparently with good results, as he is now convalescent.

*Destruction of plague hospital at Antofagasta, Chile.*

A dispatch of the 20th instant states that the isolation hospital for plague patients in Antofagasta, Chile, was destroyed by fire on that date.

The same dispatch states that there had arrived on that day at Quellon, Chile, a steamer coming from Panama, on board of which vessel there was a suspected case of bubonic plague. Later this case was verified as a true case of plague.

*Variola in Santiago, Chile.*

Under date of the 20th instant a considerable recrudescence of variola is reported in Santiago, Chile.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended June 18, 1905.*

During this week there were in all a total of 303 deaths. Of this number 18 were caused by yellow fever, with 34 new cases. Seven-



teen of these deaths were among foreigners, and 13 occurred in Hospital São Sebastião, and the remainder in 4 districts of the city. There were no cases or deaths from bubonic plague and there are no cases of this disease in hospital. At the end of the week there were 16 cases of yellow fever in São Sebastião, and 9 cases under observation, as suspicious, in the same place.

Variola caused 2 deaths, with 7 notifications of new cases. At the end of the week there were 16 cases in the Hospital São Sebastião.

In regard to there being 34 notifications of new cases of yellow fever during the week, I would state that of this number one-half have up to this date been verified as true cases, while the remainder are under observation.

Other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 3; grippe, 11; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 5; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 53; other forms of tuberculosis, 4; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 1; cancer, 1; other systemic diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the circulatory system, 42; of the respiratory system, 32; of the digestive system, 51; of the urinary system, 5; of the organs of generation, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; accidents during puerperal state, 2; congenital debility, 14; senile debility, 8; violence, except suicide, 10; suicide, 1; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 231; foreigners, 70; nationality unknown, 2.

By localities, in houses and homes, 206; in civil hospitals, 31; in military hospitals, 11; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 51; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown localities, 1.

Daily average of deaths for this week, 43.28.

Daily average for preceding week, 44.28.

Daily average for corresponding week of 1904, 54.

Rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000), 17.45.

Highest range of the thermometer, 29.3°C.; lowest, 14°C.; average for the week, 20.12°C. Total rainfall, 18.79 mm.

### *Statistics from Nitheroy, Rio de Janeiro.*

During the month of June there were in this city, which is virtually a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, 33 deaths—19 adults and 14 children. No causes of deaths are given in the report.

### *Variola in Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul.*

A dispatch of date of the 4th instant from Porto Alegre states that variola is epidemic in that city, and that there were on the 3d instant 17 deaths from this cause.

### *Mortality report for Rio de Janeiro, week ended July 2, 1905.*

During this week there were in all 315 deaths from all causes. Owing doubtless to the extremely cool weather for this country, which we have been having for the last three weeks, there has been a marked diminution of cases of yellow fever, but on the other hand there has been an increase in variola and a very slight recrudescence of plague.

During the week there were 8 deaths from yellow fever, all in the persons of foreigners, with 23 notifications of new cases, of which

number 8 cases were confirmed and the remainder placed under observation. At the end of the week there were 6 cases of yellow fever in the Hospital São Sebastião, with 11 suspected cases there under observation. Variola caused 8 deaths, with 16 notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 29 cases of this disease in the São Sebastião Hospital. Plague caused 1 death, with 5 new notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 2 confirmed cases of this disease and 1 suspected case under observation in the same hospital. No cases of plague are at this date in the isolation hospital for plague at Jurajuba.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 4; grippe, 12; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 55; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 2; cancer, 9; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 30; of the circulatory system, 34; of the respiratory system, 43; of the digestive system, 48; of the urinary system, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents during puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 13; senile debility, 7; violence, except suicide, 9; suicide, 3; and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 239; foreigners, 75; nationality unknown, 1.

By localities, in homes, houses, etc., 213; in civil hospitals, 39; in military hospitals, 2; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 57; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in localities unknown, 1.

Daily average for the week, 45, compared with 39 for the preceding week and with 64.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, is 18.09.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was  $29.4^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , and the lowest was  $17.2^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , while the average for the week was  $22.11^{\circ}\text{C}.$  The total rainfall was 0.66 mm.

During the week ended the 25th instant only 1 vessel left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports. This was the Norwegian sailing ship, the *Odderro*, bound, in stone ballast, for Gulfport, Miss., via Ship Island Quarantine, for lumber.

She carried no passengers, had 9 new men in the crew, and was inspected by me 25th instant; bill of health was issued shortly before departure.

*Sanitary notes from Argentine Republic.*

During the last month terrible floods have been prevalent in portions of this Republic, and many lives have been lost either directly or indirectly as a result of illness among persons temporarily living without any shelter. In addition, the weather there has been very cold and rainy, and with heavy fogs.

The sanitary conditions are stated to be very bad.

A dispatch of date of the 25th states "that many of the people living in the districts lately flooded by the heavy rains are sufferers now from pulmonary affections. This is especially true of the northern portions of this Republic. In Santa Fe this state of affairs prevails to such a degree as to suggest the conditions of an epidemic of some serious disease. In Gualaguay the rise on the rivers and streams is of such an extent that the surrounding country is inundated to a distance of 25 kilometers."

Another dispatch of date of the 29th states that "by a decree of the executive government published to-day, most important sanitary

works for the betterment of the population have been ordered in the province of Santa Fe."

*Improvement in sanitary conditions in Recife, Brazil.*

A dispatch of the 27th instant states, that it is reported that the government of Recife—that is, the city of Pernambuco, Brazil—is studying the means of a total reform of the sanitary service of this city, in order to assure to the city and capital of the State the best and most modern methods of sanitation.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this will become a fact, as this city has always a high death rate, and has been since my sojourn in Brazil at all times the seat of some epidemic, at first a very severe one of dysentery, and since that time of variola. In regard to yellow fever and plague, neither of these diseases has flourished in this port for some time past.

*Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.*

*São Paulo* (capital).—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths, 118, not including 8 still births. Causes of death were: Measles, 7; whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 4; other general diseases, 1; malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, 12; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 11; of the circulatory system, 15; of the respiratory system, 14; of the digestive system, 23; of the urinary system, 3; of the organs of generation, 1; congenital debility, 9; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 10. Natives, 85; foreigners, 33.

Daily average of deaths, 16.85—for the preceding week it was 13.14.

*Santos*.—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths 26, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 8; congenital debility, 3; and diseases badly defined, 3. Natives, 21; foreigners, 5.

Births, 48; marriages, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 3.71; same for last week, 3.14.

*Campinas*.—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths, 26, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes of death were: Whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 1; septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 2; senile debility, 1; and diseases badly defined, 8. Natives, 17; foreigners, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 3.71, compared with the week previous, 3.42.

*São Paulo*.—Week ended June 18, 1905: Total deaths 86, including yellow fever, 1; croup, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 7; syphilis, 1; general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 9; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 12; of the digestive system, 15; of the urinary system, 3; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 9; violence, 2; diseases badly defined, 4; and stillbirths, 12. Natives, 66; foreigners, 20; and less than 2 years of age, 52.

Week ended June 25, 1905: Total deaths 107, including whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 3; cholera nostras, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 9; syphilis, 2; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 14; of the circulatory system, 15;

of the respiratory system, 15; of the digestive system, 19; of the urinary system, 5; of the system of locomotion, 1; congenital debility, 1; violence, 1; stillbirths, 13; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 85; foreigners, 21; nationality unknown, 1; and less than 2 years of age, 53.

*Mortality in Maranhao, State of same name, Brazil.*

During the first week of June there were in Maranhao, the capital of the State of the same name, 21 deaths. Of these 3 were from malarial fevers, 3 from diseases of the nervous system, 3 from congenital debility, 2 from beriberi, 2 from diseases of the circulatory system, 2 from senile debility, 1 from measles, 1 from grippe, 1 from leprosy, 1 from laryngeal tuberculosis, 1 from syphilis, and 1 from disease of the digestive system.

There were during this same period 1 case of bubonic plague, 1 case of tuberculosis, pulmonary, and 1 case of smallpox.

*Contagious diseases in Rio Grande do Sul.*

During the month of May, 1905, there were in the capital 51 notifications made of infectious and contagious diseases. These were, 20 of measles, 11 of tuberculosis, 9 of enteric fever, 1 of variola, and 1 of diphtheria.

*Mortality in Pernambuco, Brazil, June 1-14, 1905.*

During the first two weeks of June, 1905, there were in Recife, Pernambuco, and the capital of the State of the same name, 472 deaths. Population estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000.

Causes of deaths: Variola, 218; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 8; dysentery, 19; leprosy, 3; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 13; tuberculosis, 45; septicaemia, 2; syphilis, 2; cancer, 3; alcoholism, 1; anchylostomiasis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 43; of the circulatory system, 17; of the respiratory system, 16; of the digestive system, 26; of the genito-urinary system, 7; of the puerperal state, 3; diseases of the skin, 1; of early age, 3; congenital debility, 1; violence, 1; accidents, 2, and diseases badly defined, 14.

Brazilians, 464; Portuguese, 4, and Italians, 1. Deaths in hospitals, 147; in homes, 290, and taken to morgue, 35.

Greatest daily number of deaths, 42.8; minimum, 20, and average number, 31.4. Coefficient per each 1,000 of the population, 59.6.

*Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, week ended June 25, 1905.*

During this week there were in all a total of 273 deaths. Of this number, 14 were due to yellow fever (11 foreigners, 3 Brazilians), with 25 notifications of new cases received. Of this number, 14 cases were confirmed as true cases, and the remainder placed in isolation, under observation.

There were 9 notifications of smallpox, with 1 death from that disease. Plague caused 1 case, and this case was fatal. At the close of the week there were 13 cases of yellow fever in São Sebastião Hospital, and 8 cases (suspected) in that hospital under observation. There were no cases of plague in the plague hospital at Jurajuba, and no cases of plague elsewhere except the 1 fatal case reported above.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Grippe, 15; enteric fever, 1; leprosy, 2; malarial fevers, 11; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 43; other forms of tuberculosis, 5; cancer, 4; other tumors, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 26; diseases of the circulatory system, 37; of the respiratory system, 24; of the digestive system, 64; of the urinary system, 5; congenital debility, 9; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 4; suicide, 1. Foreigners, 53; natives, 207; nationality unknown, 3.

By localities: In houses, homes, etc., 202; in civil hospitals, 23; in military hospitals, 3; Santa Casa de Misericordia, 40; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown places, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 39; compared with that of the previous week, 43.28, and with that of the corresponding week of 1904, 51.14. The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, is 15.72.

The highest range of the thermometer was  $23.1^{\circ}\text{C}.$ , and the lowest was  $18.3^{\circ}\text{C}.$  The average for the week was  $20.65^{\circ}\text{C}.$  The total rainfall was nothing.

Week ended July 2, 1905. During this week no vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports. There has been a succession of strikes here, first among the stevedores and lightermen of Santos, and then among the launchmen in this port, and finally among the stevedores and lightermen here.

As all the work of unloading and loading the ships and steamers at this port is done by means of lighters, it is easily seen how such strikes affect the commerce of this port.

There are no vessels in prospect of sailing for the United States during this week either, although a great effort will be made to dispatch the steamship *Garrick* to New Orleans and the steamship *Tennison* to New York, before the close of the week.

#### *Plague in Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

A dispatch received here toward the end of June reported the occurrence of 2 cases of bubonic plague in Campos. The cases were both verified as true plague and were isolated, one patient dying as he arrived at the plague hospital. This was on the 18th of June. No further cases have been reported.

#### CHINA.

#### *Report from Hongkong—Quarantine notifications—Quarantinable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 12, as follows:

Week ended May 20, 1905.

Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

Government notification that in addition to the restrictions against Hongkong as reported May 13, 1905, the following has been added:

Place or port, Straits Settlements; nature of measure, Hongkong declared an infected port.

Return of quarantinable diseases: Plague, 20 cases, 18 deaths; others, no cases, no deaths.

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67: fever, enteric, 2 cases, no deaths; fever, puerperal, 2 cases, 2 deaths; others, no cases, no deaths.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, June 13, for rejection: For San Francisco, 10.

*Precaution taken at Hongkong during the month of May for the protection of the public health of the United States, the Insular Territory, and the Republic of Panama.*

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	33
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin.....	0
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the Quarantine Regulations:	
(a) Personnel.....	2,478
(b) Passengers.....	1,652
Required to bathe and undergo special examinations:	
(a) Personnel.....	1,770
(b) Passengers.....	693
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
(a) Aliens.....	729
(b) Rejected.....	36
Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled.....	25
(b) Disinfected and labeled.....	2,094

*Return of quarantinable diseases.*

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague.....	86	75
Variola.....	4	0
Other.....	0	0

*Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67.*

	Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric fever.....	9	3
Puerperal fever.....	4	2
Other.....	0	0

## COSTA RICA.

*Report from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 22, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 5; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 16	San José.....	42	0	0	0
17	Altai.....	44	58	5	0
19	Hispania.....	21	0	0	0
20	Mt. Vernon.....	20	0	0	0
21	Pacnare.....	53	14	0	0
22	Preston.....	34	0	0	0

One bill of health for a Panaman port was viséed.

## CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, with a total crew of 60, for ports in the United States.

Both of the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

No quarantinable disease was reported at the port during this week.

*Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Enteric and malarial fever on vessels—Quarantine against New Orleans.*

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 24, as follows:

Week ended July 22, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued .....	24
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	847
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	481

The American schooner *James C. Clifford* had 1 sailor with fever of malarial type.

The British schooner *Doris M. Pickups* had 1 sailor with enteric fever. He was left in hospital at this port.

British schooner *King of Avon*, from Mobile, had wife of the master ill with enteric fever.

No quarantinable disease reported in the city or island during the week.

American steamship *Excelsior*, which arrived from New Orleans July 24, was placed in quarantine, and her passengers were sent to Tricornia Quarantine Station by the Cuban authorities.

Quarantine has been instituted against New Orleans at all ports in Cuba.

*Sanitary conditions in Habana and the Island of Cuba during the month of March, 1905—New census proposed.*

The following is received from Minister Squiers under date of July 10, 1905:

The sanitary conditions of the city of Habana and of the island as a whole remain very good. No quarantinable disease or malady of an acute or serious character developed during the month. While the number of cases of measles (782) in the city assumed the proportions of an epidemic, no deaths resulted from this cause in the city itself, and only 3 deaths in the whole territory of Cuba were directly attributable to this disease.

In the district of Habana 466 deaths occurred during the month, or 3 less than the number reported for the preceding thirty-one days, and 5 less than the report for the corresponding month of 1904 shows. This is equivalent to a rate of 19.94 per thousand.

Considering the island as a whole, the mortality for March amounted to 2,181, equivalent to an annual death rate of 15.50. The preceding month displays a mortality equivalent only to an annual death rate of 13.93.

The order of importance of the causes of death has not undergone any material change since the last report. There has been an increase in the deaths resulting from external causes, from meningitis and cancer, as well as from diseases of the circulatory system, from enteritis, tetanus, malarial fever, and grippe.

The Superior Board of Health will recommend that a new census be taken of the island in order that a proper basis may be obtained for international comparisons. At present, and since the census of 1899, all the population statistics have been the result of more or less accurate estimates. To arrive at an estimate of the population of to-day the statisticians added to the figures of 1899 a sum made up of the difference between the death and the birth rate since that date, and the number of immigrants that have since 1899 settled within the Republic.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamships—Mortality and communicable diseases.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

Precautionary quarantine in reference to yellow fever was observed while in this harbor with the following vessels: The German steamship *Bruno Menzell*, from La Guaira and Porto Cabello via Habana; the Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, from Tampico via Habana, and the British steamship *Louisianian*, originally from Liverpool, West Indies, and Central American ports via Habana and Caibarien. No sickness had developed on any of the above-mentioned ships up to the time of leaving this port.

The following contagious diseases were officially reported in the city during the past week: Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; infectious fever (probably enteric), 1; enteric fever, 1.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported. Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from July 10 to 20, 1905, 24.

Annual rate of mortality per thousand for the ten days, 18.25; estimated population, 48,000.

ECUADOR.

*Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Service representative not allowed to board vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever—Plague in northern Peru.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 6 and 13, as follows:

Week ended July 4, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 57; as follows: Yellow fever, 2; cerebral fever, 1; gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 2; paludic fever, 5; pernicious fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; fever (without classification), 2; enteric diseases, 3; grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; tetanus, 4; tuberculosis, 8; stillbirths, 1; cause unknown, 3; from all other causes, 18.

On June 28 steamship *Colombia*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 4 cabin and 6 steerage passengers from this port. Eight cabin and 2 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last infected port. July 3 steamship *Loa*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared



for the same port with 8 cabin and 2 steerage passengers from here. Five cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine.

These vessels were fumigated by a representative of the board of health, who remains in quarantine. Both the port physician and I are prevented boarding vessels. Thus the examination of crew and passengers in transit, as well as those who disembark here in quarantine, is impossible, and the disinfection is done by an irresponsible person. I have in each case refused to certify to the disinfection or the condition of crew, passengers in transit, or passengers who disembark here. This, however, has been fully reported in a previous letter.

The condition of plague in northern Peru continues grave. At this writing 10 cases are reported at Paita.

During the month ended June 30, 1905, the total mortality was 260, of which 22 were from yellow fever, 4 from smallpox, and 20 from tuberculosis. For the same period last year the total mortality was 228, of which none were from smallpox, 28 from yellow fever, and 33 from tuberculosis.

### *Diphtheria and smallpox at Valparaiso, Chile.*

Week ended July 11, 1905.

Total mortality, 58, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; gastric fever, 1; paludic fever, 2; pernicious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 3; enteric diseases, 11; grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; smallpox, 2; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 12; from all other causes, 20.

On July 8 steamship *Ecuador* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports. Crew, 57; cabin passengers, 18; steerage passengers, 20; all told, 95.

As the local board of health and the boards in the Colombian ports have declared Panama infected with plague, these vessels come direct from Panama to this port, where they are disinfected by the port authorities. Returning north they stop at the way ports. The *Ecuador* was fumigated on arrival and held in quarantine to complete ten days from the date of sailing from Panama. The agents of the P. S. N. Co. endeavored to get the board of health to accept the certificate of disinfection done at Panama by the American officials, in order that these vessels might stop at Ecuadorian coast towns on their way south. This, I am informed, was refused, the reason given for the refusal being that we have not a Clayton apparatus at Panama. The belief seems to be prevalent among the members of the board of health that this special machine gives an added potency to the sulphur burned which can not be obtained by any other process.

Plague continues in northern Peru. A cable received on the 9th instant from the Ecuadorian consul at Paita states that there were 3 deaths and 6 cases under treatment there. On the same date a cable was received from Valparaiso by the local press, reporting an epidemic of diphtheria, and stating that on the 8th there were 100 new cases of smallpox, which was increasing in all of the coast towns except at Pisagua. This latter port was recently closed and depopulated because of plague.

A cable published to-day from Callao states that a case of smallpox was removed at that port from the steamship *Palena*. This is the same vessel from which I had removed 3 cases of smallpox on March 11, 1905.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague in Egypt.*

Consul-General Mason reports, June 27, as follows:

*Plague.*

*Egypt.*—During the week ended July 1 there were registered in Egypt 28 cases of plague (with 17 deaths).

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 1 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.1 per thousand of the population, thus being considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.6 per thousand. More than a third of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Königsberg, Posen, Breslau, Rixdorf (with a death rate of 21.2), Magdeburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, and Brunswick. The death rate of Paris was also higher than that of this city. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Nuremberg, Frankfort on the Main, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Bremen, Cassel, Dresden, Leipzig, Charlottenburg (with 13.6), and Schöneberg (with 9.1). The mortality rate of London was also lower than that of Berlin, the Vienna figure corresponding exactly with that of this city. The infant death rate rose from 4.1 per year and mille last week to 6.1 this week, being thereby higher than the Hamburg and Leipzig rate, but lower than the Munich figure. There were registered 104 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis; 77 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs; 44 deaths from cancer; 112 deaths from catarrh of the stomach and intestines; 11 deaths from measles; 4 deaths from diphtheria; 5 deaths from scarlet fever. Finally, 10 persons died by violence.

*Mortality in Germany as a result of the heat.*

The death rate of German cities with more than 40,000 inhabitants for the week ended June 10 was abnormally high. The cause of this was the frequent occurrence of diseases of the stomach and intestines, as is invariably the case in the summer months. The rate of mortality in some districts, Breslau, for example, rose to 32.2 per thousand. Barmen (with 9.5), Halberstadt (with 9.4), and Pforzheim (with 8.7) formed exceptions during the period in question, the death rate of the principal cities, calculated on the year and per thousand, being as follows: Aix la Chapelle, 17; Altona, 20; Augsburg, 23; Barmen, 9; Berlin, 17; Bonn, 26; Bremen, 15; Breslau, 32; Cassel, 14; Charlottenburg, 20; Chemnitz, 19; Cologne, 19; Danzig, 23; Deutsch-Wilmersdorf, 16; Dresden, 21; Düsseldorf, 17; Elberfeld, 14; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 19; Halle, 23; Karlsruhe, 14; Kiel, 13; Königsberg, 23; Leipzig, 18; Lichtenburg, 24; Lübeck, 16; Magdeburg, 20; Munich, 22; Plauen, 16; Potsdam, 18; Rixdorf, 29; Schöneberg, 11; Spandau, 20; Stettin, 22; Strassburg, 19; Stuttgart, 19; Trier, 22; Ulm, 11; Wiesbaden, 20, and Zwickau, 26 per thousand.

These statistics are in many respects very instructive. As will be observed by the above figures, the following cities showed the most favorable health conditions: Barmen (with a death rate of 9 per thousand), Schöneberg and Ulm each with 11, Kiel 13, Cassel, Karlsruhe, and Elberfeld each with 14, Bremen 15, Lübeck 16, and Berlin with a death rate of 17 per thousand of the population. Among the suburbs of Berlin it is noteworthy that the wealthy Charlottenburg had a much higher rate of mortality than the much despised Center, while Rixdorf showed much less favorable health conditions than Berlin.

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 5 deaths; 3 cases yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Puerto Barrios so far remains free from infection.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 11	Olympia .....	40	.....	.....	.....
18	Belize .....	18	.....	.....	.....

The steamship *Olympia* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

##### *Statement of yellow-fever cases and deaths—House fumigation not practiced.*

JULY 20, 1905.

Since my report of July 6, 4 cases of yellow fever have come under observation, 1 of which terminated fatally. Besides these cases there have undoubtedly been other cases of the fever in Livingston.

The authorities here, while denying it to be yellow fever, acknowledge that it is a bad fever, and that it kills. At first they carried out the fumigation of houses where the disease occurred, but lately have not been doing so.

#### HONDURAS.

##### *Report from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 22, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 16	Utstein .....	16	0	0	0
20	Nicaragua .....	18	0	0	0
21	Rosina .....	28	4	0	0

*Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. From July 1 to July 21, 24 cases of yellow fever; 5 deaths reported.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 17	Habil .....	15	0	0	0

INDIA.

*Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 29, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Buceros* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 50. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week there were 9 deaths from cholera and 25 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended June 17, 1905, there were 330 cases and 289 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended June 10, 1905, there were 8,610 cases and 7,485 deaths from plague, and during the week ended June 17, 1905, 5,413 cases and 4,883 deaths.

## ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended—  
Summary of transactions July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905—Infectious  
diseases in Italy.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, July 10, as follows:  
During the week ended July 8, 1905, the following ships were  
inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large bag- gage in- spected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
July 4	Napolitan Prince .....	New York .....	161	25	450
4	Citta di New York .....	do .....	129	9	250
4	Germania .....	do .....	621	120	980
6	Italia .....	do .....	645	80	850
7	König Albert .....	do .....	726	130	1,150
8	Cretic .....	do .....	1,095	160	1,450

## MESSINA.

July 5	Napolitan Prince .....	New York .....	196	79	200
5	Citta di New York .....	do .....	131	61	141

## PALERMO.

July 6	Citta di New York .....	New York .....	208	5	246
7	Napolitan Prince .....	do .....	572	30	652

*Rejections recommended.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra- choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
July 4	Napolitan Prince .....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	7
4	Città di New York .....	18	2	3	.....	1	24
4	Germania .....	15	.....	5	.....	1	21
6	Italia .....	11	1	5	.....	2	19
7	König Albert .....	15	1	6	1	4	27
8	Cretic .....	47	5	10	.....	5	67
	Total .....	110	9	32	1	13	165

## MESSINA.

July 5	Napolitan Prince .....	12	.....	2	.....	6	20
5	Città di New York .....	10	.....	9	.....	1	20
	Total .....	22	.....	11	.....	7	40

## PALERMO.

July 6	Città di New York .....	24	.....	12	.....	1	37
7	Napolitan Prince .....	40	.....	58	.....	4	102
	Total .....	64	.....	70	.....	5	139

*Transactions of the Service at the ports of Naples, Messina, and Palermo from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.*

*Statistics of the Service at Naples, Messina, and Palermo.*

Month.	Ships.	Number of emigrants.			Baggage.	
		Naples.	Messina.	Palermo.	Inspect- ed.	Disin- fected.
1904.						
July.....	15	3,209		251	817	5,665
August.....	19	3,716		385	1,243	7,159
September.....	16	4,713		1,647	1,730	9,865
October.....	12	4,349		388	1,105	7,325
November.....	21	6,068		400	1,643	9,885
December.....	12	3,502		93	705	5,335
1905.						
January.....	18	5,834	41	865	929	10,473
February.....	21	20,818	169	917	1,650	28,310
March.....	29	31,582	156	1,307	1,917	43,834
April.....	32	35,840	883	2,986	3,639	49,271
May.....	27	31,692	227	1,166	3,035	44,034
June.....	24	22,090	631	3,192	3,154	32,050
Total.....	246	173,413	2,107	13,597	21,567	253,206

*Rejections advised.*

Months.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Measles.	Small- pox.	Other causes.	Total.
<b>1904.</b>						
July.....	164	6	.....	.....	2	172
August.....	147	9	.....	.....	3	159
September.....	221	2	.....	.....	1	224
October.....	146	6	1	.....	.....	153
November.....	199	5	.....	.....	5	209
December.....	85	5	.....	.....	2	92
<b>1905.</b>						
January.....	241	10	.....	.....	2	253
February.....	329	36	.....	.....	4	369
March.....	441	90	.....	.....	21	552
April.....	756	80	1	1	12	850
May.....	718	117	1	.....	17	853
June.....	993	67	.....	.....	10	1,070
Total.....	4,440	433	3	1	79	4,956

*Infectious diseases.*

For the week ended July 13, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

*Smallpox.*—There were reported 8 cases at Catania, 6 cases at Turin, 2 cases at Rotondella (Potenza), 2 cases in the Province of Aquila, 3 cases in the Province of Milan, 2 cases at Bagnatica (Bergamo), 5 cases in the Province of Rome, 3 cases in the Province of Avellino, 1 case at Malo (Vicenza), and 1 case at Realmont (Girgenti). No further cases were reported in the Province of Lecce.

*Measles.*—Epidemics are reported in the Provinces of Novara and Avellino.

*Scarlatina.*—There were reported 13 cases at Ravenna, 14 cases at Cammarata (Girgenti), and 6 cases at Aidone (Caltanissetta).

*Enteric fever.*—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Cuneo, Milan, and Rome.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis.*—Several cases were reported in the commune of Trebisacce, Province of Cosenza.

## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague-infected rats found in Tokyo—Plague outbreak at Kagawa Ken suppressed—Smallpox on steamship Ohio at Moji from Chemulpo.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 1, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 163 crew and 53 passengers.

In the absence of recent official reports, Yokohama is believed to be free from grave quarantinable disease (excluding leprosy).

Since my last report no additional cases of plague seem to have occurred in Japan (excluding Formosa). Plague-infected rats are still being discovered in Tokyo; one, on the 28th ultimo, in Honjo Ku. Rats showing plague bacilli have been found recently in 3 of the 15 districts (Ku) into which Tokyo is divided, viz, Fukagawa Ku, Kanda Ku, and Honjo Ku.

No further cases of plague are reported from Kagawa Ken. The prompt suppression of the outbreak in that prefecture after the disease had insidiously secured such a strong foothold reflects great credit on the sanitary authorities concerned.

A case of smallpox occurred on the steamship *Ohio*, which arrived at Moji from Chemulpo on June 29.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended July 4 for rejection: For Honolulu, 6.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, 3 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 436 crew and 377 passengers, were inspected; 298 aliens, intending immigrants to the United States, were examined.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general as follows: For the week ended June 11, 1905, enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death. For the week ended June 18: Enteric fever, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, no death; dysentery, 2 cases, no death. For the week ended June 25: Enteric fever, 2 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; dysentery, 5 cases, no death. For the week ended July 2: Enteric fever, 2 cases, no death; diphtheria, 5 cases, no death; dysentery, 5 cases, 1 death. Yokohama, therefore, continues free from cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Since my last report no new cases of human plague seem to have occurred in Japan proper, excluding Formosa.

On the 1st instant a dead rat, infected with plague, was found in Tokyo (Honjo Ku).

An official report from Formosa, dated July 3, states that since January 1, 1905, there have occurred in that island 2,353 cases of plague with 2,057 deaths. Vessels arriving from Formosa at Japanese ports are being subjected to strict quarantine inspection.

*Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, June 30, as follows:

*Emigrants recommended for rejection at Kobe during the month of June.*

May 31, steamship *Doric*: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 3.

June 2, steamship *Coptic*: For Manila, 116.

June 8, steamship *Manchuria*: For Honolulu, 17; for San Francisco, 5.

June 22, steamship *Korea*: For Honolulu, 5.

June 30, steamship *Coptic*: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 3.

MEXICO.

*Reports from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of leprosy reported on steamship Monterey.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 7 and 24, as follows:

During the week ended July 7, 1905, no quarantinable disease has been reported; there have been 3 deaths in Progreso from following causes: Gastro-enteritis, worms, and malaria; conditions have not changed since last report, except in an increase in number of mosquitoes.

The following vessels have been dispatched:

June 30, steamship *Vueltabajo*, Cuban, to Mobile, via various Mexican ports, crew 22, and medical inspector of Mobile Bay Quarantine Board. July 1, steamship *Alm*, Norwegian, to Mobile, crew 24, fumigated; steamship *Yucatan*, American, to New York, via Habana, crew 78, passengers from Progreso, 52 (11 to New York). July 2, steamship *Nicaraguan*, British, from Europe via West Indian and Mexican ports to New Orleans, crew 46, of whom 2 had fever at time of inspection, but presented no suspicious symptoms, and were passed; fumigated. July 3, steamship *St. Gothard*, British, to Boston, crew 25; steamship *St. Croix*, Danish, from Europe via West Indian and Mexican ports to New Orleans, crew 44, fumigated; steamship *Tjomo*, Norwegian, to New York via Campeche, crew 18, July 6. The *St. Croix* was dispatched July 5.

Received out of date.

Week ended July 22, 1905.

No quarantinable disease has been reported here or in Merida, and only 3 deaths from any cause have occurred here, due to following: Pneumonia and gastro-enteritis. Sanitary conditions remain fair.

Vessels dispatched:

July 16, schooner *Susie B. Dantzler*, American, to Ship Island, in ballast, was fumigated; crew, 7.

July 18, steamship *Georgia*, German, to New Orleans, crew 37, was fumigated and sealed.

July 19, steamship *Alm*, Norwegian, to Mobile, crew 26 (3 added here), hemp, was fumigated and sealed.

July 20, steamship *Galveston*, Norwegian, to Texas City, crew 20, passengers 7, hemp, was fumigated and sealed.



July 21, steamship *Daggry*, Norwegian, to New York via Campeche, crew 17, hemp.

July 21, steamship *Kildare*, British, to Boston, crew 24, hemp, sailed the following morning.

July 22, schooner *Gertrude A. Bartlett*, American, to Ship Island, in ballast, was fumigated, living quarters and holds.

*Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—No additional quarantine restrictions against Veracruz—Mortality—Cattle vessels for Cuba no longer fumigated.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 24, as follows:

Week ended July 22, 1905.

July 19, 1905, inspected and passed the British steamship *Orion*, bound for Galveston via Progreso, with 35 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed American steamship *Niagara*, bound for New York via Habana, with 47 in the crew and 5 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo, and with stock and cattle for Cuba. July 20, 1905; inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Caprivi*, bound for some point north of Hatteras via Daiquiri, Cuba, with 25 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. July 21, 1905, fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Port Arthur, with 21 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 18 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Tabor*, bound for Norfolk via Perth Amboy, N. J., with 28 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper ore.

The sanitary situation here continues about the same as reported last week. While yellow fever has been officially reported at Veracruz, no additional restrictions have been placed against travel from there. The holds of vessels arriving from Veracruz are fumigated, but the living quarters are not treated, neither are the crews or passengers detained upon arrival here after an eighteen-hour trip, if they are found well.

Mortuary report for the week ended July 22, 1905: Tuberculosis, 3; pneumonia, 2; intermittent fever, 3; asphyxiated by compression on the cord, 1; enteritis, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; hepatitis, 1; valvular lesion of the heart, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; anæmia, 1; buboes, 1; congenital debility, 2; total, 18. Annual mortality rate for the week, 46.80.

No quarantinable disease reported during the week.

The Cuban Government has discontinued the fumigation at this port of vessels in exclusive cattle trade plying between Tampico and Cuban ports. I understand these vessels will be required to discharge their cargoes in quarantine.

*Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 23, as follows:

*Week ended July 22, 1905.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	7
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	245
Number of passengers inspected.....	114

No cases of yellow fever were reported during the week. No deaths have occurred from this disease.

The rains are more heavy and frequent.

*Sanitary conditions in Veracruz in April, 1905.*

The following is received from Consul Canada, under date of July 15:

During the month of April the mortality for the city of Veracruz reached the number of 174. Of this 36 deaths were caused by tuberculosis and 13 by the various forms of malarial fever. In comparison with the mortality for the same month of the previous year, we note an increase of 24, and with that of the year 1903 a reduction of 11. Tuberculosis has contributed the greatest number of deaths, next in order having been affections of the digestive organs, principally in young children.

Not one case of yellow fever was reported. Three suspicious cases were observed in persons having come from Tierra Blanca, but these were isolated at the hospital and fortunately did not develop the disease. They proved to have been simply severe attacks of malarial fever. It should be mentioned that during the entire month of April an exceedingly high temperature prevailed in this city, a heat not observed in many years at this season; but notwithstanding this unusually high temperature, so favorable to the development of yellow fever, not a single suspicious case appeared.

The sanitary agents and medical inspectors continue their labors with unabated activity, as in times of an epidemic. Much attention was given to the destruction of the larvæ of mosquitoes, which, owing to the occasional scarcity of water had become very numerous in the receptacles used by families for storing their supply of water. This lack of water was caused by defects discovered in the water mains and the frequency with which repairs had to be made. It appears now that the estimated consumption of water for this city was computed at too low a figure, and that the demand exceeds the supply.

During the month of April 37,913 persons, all nonimmunes, were visited. Among these should be counted 685 arrivals and 495 departures. Eighty-five dwellings where tuberculosis, measles, and malarial fever had appeared were disinfected. Petroleum was used in 1,501 water deposits, all of which contained the larvæ of mosquitoes in great numbers. Fifty-seven property owners were notified to clean their premises and 29 tenements were cleansed at the cost of the sanitary board.

*Case of yellow fever at Veracruz.*

VERACRUZ, July 31, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

One yellow fever 29th.

WILSON.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Mosquitoes.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended July 18, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this

port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The rainy season has set in, and with it mosquitoes have increased until they are a pest.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 12	Dictator.....	19	0	0	.....

#### PANAMA.

*Reports from Colon—Mortality in Colon and Cristobal, July 1-15, 1905—Yellow fever in Colon and Panama—Yellow fever on steamship Segurança.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 18 and 22, as follows: Week ended July 17, 1905. In the two municipalities of Colon and Cristobal, which together have an officially estimated population of 9,932, the mortality has been very high for the first half of July. From July 1 to 13, inclusive, there have been officially reported 38 cases from the following causes:

Fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; remittent fever, 1; malaria, 5; yellow fever, 1; dysentery, 2; diarrhea, 4; tuberculosis, 1; tetanus, 2; beriberi, 2; pneumonia, 2; pleuritis, 1; pulmonary inflammation, 1; epilepsy, 1; nephritis, 1; dropsy, 1; athrepsia, 1; yaws, 1; stillborn, 1; unknown, 4.

Classified according to ages, as follows: Under 1 year, 10; 1 to 5 years, 4; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 7; 40 to 50 years, 5; 60 and over, 1.

Classified according to nationality, as follows: Panama, 14; Jamaica, 13; United States, 3; France, 3; Spain, 2; England, 1; Canada, 1; Colombia, 1.

These figures would show an annual death rate of over 90 per thousand.

These statistics are compiled by the health officer from the reports of death made to the alcalde of Colon, and they show the same lack of care and display the same ignorance which characterized such statistics in former years. I have compared the reports with the records of the Colon Hospital and find that of the total 38 deaths, 16 occurred in the hospital from the following causes: Pernicious malarial fever, 1; malarial fever (estivo-autumnal), 3; yellow fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2;<sup>a</sup> pneumonia, 1; pleuritis, 1; tetanus, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1;<sup>b</sup> dysentery, 1; uræmia (from extensive burns), 1;<sup>c</sup> nephritis, 1.

The certificate of death is furnished the authorities by the hospital, but the occasional change or difference in the diagnosis can not be explained.

<sup>a</sup> In official reports 1 case appears as beriberi.

<sup>b</sup> In official reports appears as unknown.

<sup>c</sup> In official reports appears as pneumonia.

Malarial fevers have been very prevalent, and every section of the town, in fact every house, swarms with *Anopheles*. The hospital records show an increase from 33 per cent of all admissions in May to 50 per cent in June. This does not include the out-patient department. It often occurs that patients after an attack of yellow fever return to the hospital with a severe malarial infection.

During the week 1 new case of yellow fever was reported in Colon. In Panama 9 new cases and 3 deaths have been reported.

*Yellow fever on steamship Seguranca.*

JULY 22, 1905.

On July 20 my attention was called to a case of fever among the crew of the American steamship *Seguranca* lying at the dock in this port. On removal to the Colon Hospital the case was found to be one of typical yellow fever. As the holds of this vessel were being fumigated at the time for the purpose of killing rats, the forecastle and the compartments of the forward part of the ship were also subjected to a thorough fumigation. Two other cases among the petty officers were removed from the vessel on July 22, the day of sailing, and both pronounced to be mild cases of yellow fever by the board of diagnosis. Prior to sailing the saloon and officers' quarters were fumigated with sulphur dioxide for the purpose of killing mosquitoes. The work of fumigation was done by the Isthmian Quarantine Service, under the supervision of the quarantine officer and myself.

*Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox and leprosy; imported.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; 1 case of smallpox and 1 of leprosy; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The source of infection of the smallpox case has not been definitely traced; patient is isolated. One case of leprosy is reported. Both of these cases came from the river Changuinola, tributary to this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 9	Ellis .....	New Orleans .....	32	0	0	0
12	Washington .....	Colon .....		1	0	(a)
12	Belvernon .....	Mobile .....	22	0	0	0
13	Fort Gaines .....	do .....	22	0	0	0
14	John Wilson .....	New Orleans .....	18	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

## PERU.

*Report from Callao—Plague situation—Reappearance of plague at Antofagasta—Smallpox in Antofagasta and Valparaiso—Smallpox in Chilean ports—Plague at Iquique—Vaccination.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 7, 8, and 11, as follows:

*Plague, June 11 to 20, inclusive.*

	New cases.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
Lima.....	3	1	1	6
Chiclayo.....	0	0	1	2
Mollendo.....	2	1	8	5
Callao.....	1	1	0	1
Payta.....	2	1	0	1
Total.....	8	4	10	15

Bills of health from Antofagasta state that plague has reappeared in that port and that smallpox is increasing. The epidemic of smallpox in Valparaiso continues.

*Smallpox on steamships Loa and Palena—Infectious diseases in Chilean ports.*

The steamship *Loa* had 2 cases of smallpox on board on her recent voyage, in Valparaiso. The captain states that they were men shipped in that port a few days before developing the disease. The bill of health mentioned one of these cases and stated that the necessary measures had been taken. Such of the crew as were not vaccinated in Ilo were revaccinated here, the vaccinations performed in Valparaiso being generally unsuccessful.

The Chilean steamship *Palena* arrived at this port to-day en route to Panama with a case of smallpox on board. The patient, a member of the crew shipped in Valparaiso about ten days ago, was removed, such of the personnel as were not revaccinated in Ilo (and who were not immune) were revaccinated here, and the infected parts of the ship, together with infected articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected. The work was done jointly by the Peruvian authorities and the Service representative.

Bills of health from Iquique report cases of "suspected infectious disease" in that port, as usual; from Arica, 1 case of plague; from Antofagasta, 61 cases of smallpox, with 28 deaths; from Valparaiso, smallpox prevalent and some deaths have occurred.

A physician arriving to-day on the *Palena* stated to me that there were probably 1,800 cases of smallpox in Valparaiso at present, and that the number of deaths had reached as many as 50 in one day. Press reports place the number much higher, and state that plague is increasing in Antofagasta.

While these reports may be exaggerated, I have no doubt that conditions in Chile are utterly bad. I would suggest as a possibility that plague may be responsible for some of the deaths in Valparaiso that are accredited to smallpox. Consignments of vaccine from the national

institute in Lima are regularly sent to Valparaiso by the Director de Salubridad. Vaccine prepared here has given very good results in Peru, and vaccination continues to be enforced.

#### WEST INDIES.

##### *Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, July 15, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905. July 9, steamship *South Australia*, from Montevideo, bound to New Orleans, with cargo of nitrate and 36 crew; fumigated with sulphur-dioxide gas.

July 10, steamship *Cambrian King*, from Montevideo, bound to Thompson Point, Delaware, with 30 crew and 1 passenger; all well; inspected.

The sanitary condition of this port continues good.

#### FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 990,002. Total number of deaths, 1,146, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 19, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 43, and 184 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 240, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 4, and 62 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 472, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 218, and 45 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 113. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 812, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 21, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 92 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 47, including 1 from scarlet fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 8, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

*London*.—One thousand and six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 24, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 18, enteric fever 5, and 37 from diarrhea. The deaths

from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,362 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from whooping cough, and 2 from diarrhea.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 8, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 28.6, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 140 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 8, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 7.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 17.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 494, including diphtheria 3, measles 14, scarlet fever 1, and 26 from whooping cough.

*HAWAII—Honolulu.*—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 73, including plague 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

*ITALY—Milan.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 535,594. Total number of deaths not reported. Seven deaths from diphtheria, 7 from enteric fever, 7 from measles, and 107 from tuberculosis reported.

*JAPAN—Formosa.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 2 deaths from enteric fever, and 622 from plague reported.

Twenty days ended June 10, 1905. One hundred and eighty-six deaths from plague reported.

*ST. HELENA.*—Three weeks ended June 24, 1905. Population, including garrison, 3,800. One death. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*SPAIN—Barcelona.*—Ten days ended July 10, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 379, including enteric fever 5, measles 11, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, smallpox 2, and 28 from tuberculosis.

*Cadiz.*—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 69,382. Total number of deaths 149, including diphtheria 1, measles 5, and 30 from tuberculosis.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to August 4, 1905.*

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

## CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay .....	June 13-20 .....		11	
Calcutta .....	May 27-June 16 .....		16	
Madras .....	June 3-23 .....		10	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Goree-Dakar .....	May 31 .....		1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 27-July 2 ...	169	74	
São Paulo .....	June 15 .....	1		
British Honduras:				
Belize .....	June 30-July 20..	4	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe ...	June 24-July 1...	1		On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	June 1-July 11 ..		24	
Guatemala:				
Livingston .....	June 10-July 20 .	16	6	
Honduras:				
Choloma .....	July 14 .....			Present.
Puerto Cortez .....	June 15-July 21..	41	11	
San Pedro .....	July 6 .....			Epidemic.
Mexico:				
Tehuantepec .....	June 24-July 1...	1	1	
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-July 31..	14	6	
Panama:				
Colon .....	June 16-July 8...	17	5	
Corozal .....	June 16-22 .....	2		
Empire .....	June 16-22 .....	1		
La Boca .....	June 16-22 .....	2		
Panama .....	June 16-July 15..	27	11	
Paraiso .....	June 23-28 .....	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo .....	June 11-July 22..	4	4	

## PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
East London .....	May 20-June 24..	10	3	
King Williams Town..	May 20-June 24..	2		
Queenstown .....	May 20-27 .....	1		
Arabia:				
Aden .....	May 21-28 .....	2		
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle .....	May 13-27 .....	2		
Sydney .....	May 6-27 .....	3	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-13 .....	2	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane .....	May 27-June 3...	1	1	
Ipswich .....	May 31 .....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia .....	May 13-27 .....	14		
Maranhao .....	June 1-8 .....	1	1	
Campos .....	June 15-30 .....	2		
Rio de Janeiro .....	June 4-July 2 .....	6	3	
Rio Grande do Sul .....	July 4 .....			Present.
China:				
Hongkong .....	May 6-27 .....	30	28	



*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	July 22-29 .....	8	6	
General .....	May 20-June 22..	40	20	
Port Said .....	June 25 .....		1	
<b>Formosa:</b>				
General .....	May 1-June 20...	947	808	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Manchester .....	June 12 .....		1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Hilo.....	July 17.....		1	
Honolulu.....	July 5 .....	2	2	
Olaa .....	June 30 .....		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-June 10...	152,793	117,329	
Madras Presidency .....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	9,608	7,512	
Bengal .....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	127,515	113,888	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	374,984	341,863	
Punjab .....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	433,763	366,454	
Burma .....	Dec. 4-June 10 ..	1,464	1,314	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	14,000	11,068	
Assam .....	Mar. 5-June 10...	2		Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	10,089	1,756	
Hyderabad State .....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	16,179	14,078	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	4,859	3,863	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	40,183	34,784	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-June 10 ..	4,363	2,707	
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 10 ..	4	4	Do.
Grand total.....		1,189,672	1,016,558	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Chiba Ken .....	May 29 .....		1	
Kagawa Ken (Island of Shikoku).....	May 30-June 16..	34		
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-June 8...	11	6	
Mauritius .....	June 8-15 .....		3	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Callao .....	June 20 .....	2	1	June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco .....	June 1-10 .....	1	1	
Lima .....	June 1-20 .....	9	3	
Mollendo .....	June 1-20 .....	3	3	
Payta .....	June 20 .....	2	1	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Cebu .....	May 27-June 3...	2	2	
Manila .....	May 27-June 3...	1	1	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore .....	June 10-17 .....		2	
Willesley .....	May 5 .....	1		

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Africa:</b>				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town .....	May 27-June 24 ..	5		
Sierra Leone.....	June 9-16 .....	50		
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Ayres .....	Apr. 1-30 .....		43	
<b>Belgium:</b>				
General .....	June 3-17 .....		9	
Brussels .....	June 10-17 .....		1	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Maranhao .....	June 1-8 .....	1		
Porto Alegre .....	July 4 .....		17	
Pernambuco .....	May 24-June 15 ..		467	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 27-July 2...	52	20	
Rio Grande do Sul .....	July 4 .....			Present.
<b>Canada:</b>				
New Brunswick—				
St. John .....	July 8-15 .....	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Valparaiso .....	July 11.....	1,800		Estimated.
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 30-May 13 ..	4		

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.*

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Cartagena .....	June 10-24 .....	2	2	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen .....	June 3-10 .....	1	.....	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	June 1-July 11 .....	.....	6	
France:				
Lyons .....	July 2-9 .....	1	.....	
Paris .....	June 17-July 15 .....	54	8	
Germany:				
General .....	June 17-24 .....	9	.....	
Bremen .....	June 3-10 .....	2	.....	
Gibraltar	June 4-11 .....	2	.....	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast .....	June 17-July 1 .....	1	1	
Birmingham .....	June 18-July 8 .....	12	8	
Bristol .....	June 18-July 15 .....	6	.....	
Cardiff .....	June 3-July 25 .....	6	4	
Dundee .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	1	
Edinburgh .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	1	
Glasgow .....	June 24-July 8 .....	.....	4	
Leith .....	July 1-8 .....	.....	2	
London .....	June 17-July 15 .....	22	1	
Newcastle on Tyne .....	June 10-July 8 .....	6	.....	
Sheffield .....	June 17-24 .....	1	.....	
Southampton .....	July 15 .....	1	.....	On ss. Carisbrooke Castle from Cape Town.
Greece:				
Athens .....	June 24-July 1 .....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay .....	May 31-June 20 .....	.....	30	
Calcutta .....	May 26-June 10 .....	.....	7	
Karachi .....	May 27-June 25 .....	17	3	
Madras .....	May 27-June 23 .....	.....	7	
Italy:				
Catania .....	June 13-July 6 .....	.....	46	
Messina .....	June 17-July 2 .....	7	.....	
Palermo .....	June 17-July 8 .....	5	1	
Japan:				
Mojí .....	June 29 .....	1	.....	On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico .....	June 17-July 15 .....	35	19	
Peru:				
Callao .....	June 12 .....	2	.....	On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
	July 11 .....	1	.....	On Chilean ss. Palena.
Porto Rico:				
San Juan .....	May 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Russia:				
Moscow .....	June 13-July 8 .....	35	11	
Odessa .....	May 28-July 1 .....	34	8	
St. Petersburg .....	June 10-24 .....	23	1	
Warsaw .....	April 1-8 .....	.....	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona .....	June 10-July 10 .....	.....	15	
Seville .....	May 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople .....	June 4-25 .....	.....	5	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo .....	May 1-June 15 .....	.....	3	Increase.
West Indies:				
Grenada .....	June 1-29 .....	9	.....	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 1	143,835	56	4										6
Alexandretta.....	do	9,000	7											
Do.....	July 8	9,000	7											
Amherstburg.....	July 22	2,250	1											
Amsterdam.....	July 15	553,505	110	9						1			5	1
Antwerp.....	July 1	294,669	70	6					1					1
Do.....	July 8	294,669	83	4						1		1	5	1
Athens.....	do	200,000	15						1	1	1	1		
Barmen.....	do	154,700	43	10									1	
Beirut.....	do	80,000	16											
Belfast.....	do	358,693	130								2	1	3	
Belize.....	July 20	9,100	1											
Berlin.....	July 1	2,016,553	659	104						2	5	4	11	11
Birmingham.....	July 8	542,959	110							1		2	6	
Do.....	July 15	542,959	146									1	7	3
Bombay.....	June 27	776,006	638	43	85			8		1			10	
Bremen.....	July 1	207,000	61	16								3	2	
Bristol.....	July 8	350,515	97								1	1	10	1
Do.....	July 15	350,515	101								1	2	12	
Brunswick.....	July 8	130,000												
Do.....	July 15	130,000												
Brussels.....	July 8	586,937	151	18						1		1		3
Budapest.....	do	804,200										1	2	
Cape Town.....	June 10	190,000												
Do.....	June 24	190,000												
Cardiff.....	July 8	180,054	23	4									1	1
Do.....	July 15	180,054	28	1										
Cartagena.....	July 8	30,000	20	1										
Catania.....	July 13	153,523	107	4					1	17				
Christiania.....	July 8	224,000	73								2	1	3	2
Coburg.....	July 1	23,681	14	2										
Do.....	July 8	23,681	16	2										
Cognac.....	do	19,482	7	1										
Do.....	July 15	19,482	7							1				
Cologne.....	July 1	425,808	459	22						1	2	1	1	2
Do.....	July 8	425,808	194	21							2	3	2	2
Colombo.....	June 17	155,869	119							5				
Do.....	June 24	155,869	99											
Colon.....	July 8	8,000	22	1			1							
Do.....	July 15	8,000	16	1										
Copenhagen.....	July 1	500,000	148	20							1	1	2	1
Do.....	July 8	500,000	120											1
Corunna.....	do	50,000	16	3										
Do.....	July 15	50,000	23	2										
Crefeld.....	July 8	111,579	15											
Dublin.....	do	378,994	140	30						2	1		1	
Fiume.....	July 9	40,000												
Flushing.....	July 15	19,719	2											
Frankfort on the Main.....	July 8	330,000	124								1		4	
Funchal.....	July 9	44,049	29	1						1				
Do.....	July 16	44,049	24	2										
Geneva.....	July 1	115,600	27							1				
Ghent.....	June 24	163,298	41	7							1			
Do.....	July 1	163,298	46	1										
Do.....	July 8	163,298	41	4										
Girgenti.....	do	25,069	15											
Glasgow.....	July 14	809,986	244								1	1	9	14
Gothenburg.....	July 8	136,800	41	6						1				1
Do.....	July 15	136,800	43	9										1
Halifax.....	July 22	40,787	14											
Hamburg.....	July 8	772,832	295	37							1	1	9	3
Do.....	July 15	772,832	208	29							1			
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	July 18	20,206	6											
Do.....	July 25	20,206	4											
Havre.....	do	130,196	59	13						1	1	1	1	
Hull.....	do	258,127	42								1	1		1
Karachi.....	June 25	108,644	108		37			1					5	
Kingston, Canada.....	July 21	18,444	8											
Kobe.....	June 10	297,276	123							2		4		
Do.....	June 16	297,276	120											
Do.....	June 24	297,276	123							1		1		
Las Palmas.....	July 8	49,500	22											

a Estimated.

*Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.*

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Leeds	July 15	428,953	122	12						1	2		2	
Leipzig	July 8	507,601	233	18							2	3		
Licata	do	25,500	18											
Liverpool	do	730,143	244							1	1	2	5	5
Do	July 15	730,143	237								2	3	2	3
London	July 8	7,010,172	1,362	34						7	13	10	35	34
Lyons	July 9	500,000	122	20										
Madras	June 16	509,306	447		2	1		2		2				
Do	June 23	509,306	474					3					4	
Mainz	July 8	90,500	41	3	1								2	
Do	July 15	90,500	33	3									1	1
Manchester	July 8	631,933	182	14								1	13	5
Mannheim	July 1	159,977	61											
Do	July 8	159,977	105								1		1	
Maracaibo	June 11	49,817	16	2			1							
Do	June 18	49,817	15	1			1							
Do	June 25	49,817	19	2			1							
Do	July 2	49,817	9	2			1							
Do	July 9	49,817	21	1										
Messina	do	107,000	43	3						5	1			
Do	July 16	107,000	50	2						14	1			
Mexico	July 1	368,777	371	28			4	4				1	4	1
Do	July 8	368,777	328	26			5	4	1			1	5	4
Do	July 15	368,777	378	5				4				2	2	4
Monte Christi	do	1,200	2											
Moscow	July 1	1,173,427	964	12				2	4		14	6	5	7
Newcastle on Tyne	July 8	264,511	87	13									1	1
Nottingham	do	250,000	42										1	
Do	July 15	250,000	72							1	1			
Nuremberg	June 24	285,000	92	22						2				
Do	July 1	285,000	105	18							2			1
Odessa	June 24	511,000	299	18				1		2	3	1	11	2
Do	July 1	511,000	213	18				1		1	4		5	6
Do	July 8	511,000	227	19						8			9	4
Palermo	July 8	330,000	189	6										
Panama	July 1	20,000	32				5							
Do	July 8	20,000	37				1							
Do	July 15	20,000	29				1							
Paris	July 8	2,660,559	808	221				1			3	4	19	9
Plymouth	do	115,000	31										1	
Do	July 15	115,000	31											
Port-au-Prince	July 3	60,000	17											
Do	July 10	60,000	21											
Prague	July 8	223,945	137	30										
Quebec	July 22	70,000	1									1	3	1
Rheims	July 2	108,385	48	11										
Do	July 9	108,385	30	6								1		
Do	July 16	108,385	61	13										
Rio de Janeiro	June 18	905,000	303	53			18	2		1		3	4	
Do	June 25	905,000	273	48		1	14	1	1					
Do	July 2	905,000	315	55		1	8	8				4	4	
Rotterdam	July 15	374,330	117									1		
St. Georges, Bermuda	July 8	2,189												
Do	July 15	2,189	2											
St. John, N. B.	July 22	40,711	8	2										
St. Petersburg	July 1	1,500,000	853	91				2		20	9	12	34	10
St. Stephen, N. B.	July 15	2,840	1											
Do	July 22	2,840	1											
Salford	July 8	231,514	66								2	1	6	
San Feliu de Guixols	July 16	11,333	6						2					
Santander	July 9	53,574	30											
Do	July 16	53,574	32											
Sheffield	July 1	430,000	132	1							3		14	5
Do	July 8	430,000	112	4								1	11	4
Solingen	July 1	47,000	9											
Do	July 8	47,000	15											2
Southampton	July 1	114,897	31	2										
Do	July 8	114,897	25	1										
Do	July 15	114,897	17	2										
South Shields	July 8	10,936	33	4								1		2
Stockholm	June 24	318,398	104	20								1	1	2
Do	July 4	318,398	87	11							2	2		
Stuttgart	July 13	260,000	95	7									2	

*Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.*

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	July 8	37,500	8										
Tangier	do	40,000											
Trapani	do	61,477	34										
Trieste	June 24	193,387	74							1		1	1
Do	July 1	193,387	94							1	2		1
Do	July 8	193,387	137									1	3
Uttilla	July 1	700	a 12										
Do	July 8	700											
Vienna	July 8	1,897,630	888								4	2	11
Venice	July 8	169,417	126	4						4			1
West Hartlepool	do	66,500											
Winnipeg	July 22	80,000	4							1			1
Yokohama	June 11	313,695										1	
Do	June 18	313,695								1			
Do	June 25	313,695								1		1	
Do	July 2	313,695											
Zurich	July 1	165,749	61	12								3	2
Do	July 8	165,749	55	11								1	1

a Violence.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General,*  
*United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*